Our Biggest War Order page 11

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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Vol. XXXV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 6, 1941 | 10c a Copy: $5.00 a Year | No. 49

The Nation's Business

Fixing of Prices Only First Step

The government's nation-wide experiment to curb inflation has been well received. Despite the regimentation and the sacrifice demanded, there has been no complaint. All citizens are agreed that inflation must be stopped and, no matter how unpalatable the cure, provided inflation is stopped and the system of price and wage control administered equitably, the government will not lack the wholehearted co-operation essential to the success of the new policy.

But the fixing of prices is only the first step. Adequate policing, as free as possible from irritating and time-consuming red-tape, must be provided. A system must be set up whereby legitimate complaints and honest misunderstandings can be handled quickly. Price yardsticks will have to be established and in certain lines (clothing is only one example) the setting up of these yardsticks is not going to be a simple matter.

Another and vital point will be supply.

The government has announced, and none will dispute it, that our choice between butter or guns has been made. Canadians have pledged themselves to produce the guns. War needs come first.

This means that civilians will have to make substantial sacrifices in their ordinary needs. We are not going to have either the ange or the volume of goods to which we are accustomed in normal times. We are going to have to work more and spend less. Luxuries are out for the duration of the war and semi-luxuries and perhaps some staples too, are going to be restricted.

Some system of rationing is inevitable, especially in those lines of production which already have been curbed in the interest of the national war effort. We hope that the present vacillating gasoline policy will not serve as a precedent in this new attempt at national control. Success must depend on firm decisions, quick redress and enlightened co-operation.

* * *

DISTORTING CONSCRIPTION

Hon. J. T. Thorson painted a most distorted picture of conscription in the first Great War in his speech before the Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal this week. The Minister of National War Services intimated emphatically that conscription was a complete failure. According to the Canadian Press:

> "Mr. Thorson said that 15/16 of the men called for overseas service in the first Great War sought exemption and 13/16 of them obtained exemption. In the first six months of operation conscription produced 25,000 to 35,000 men altogether."

What Mr. Thorson did not mention, but should have if he intended to make a correct appraisal, was the fact that, though the conscription act was passed in August, 1917, not until after the general election of December of that year, the first mandate since the start of the war, was there any real attempt to enforce it. Under such conditions the first six months of operation is not a fair test.

During the full 13 months period of operation over 100,000 men were drafted and trained for overseas. Moreover this 100,000 was in addition to voluntary enlistments, prior to conscription, of over 400,000, from a total population of little over eight millions. And it should be remembered that in the last war, all these volunteers as well as the men drafted under compulsory service were available for active service anywhere.

So far in this war, according to the government's own figures, we have available in all armed services for overseas about 344,000 and actually overseas something over 100,000. Today our population is close to 12 millions and the government got its all-out war mandate a year ago last spring.

* * *

MR. MEIGHEN AND DR. BRUCE

The Financial Post's recent editorial "Meighen Speaks Plainly," has prompted the following letters to the editor from Hon. Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, M.P., and from Senator Arthur Meighen.

Dr. Bruce writes:

"Dear Sir,

"In an editorial entitled 'Meighen Speaks Plainly' to be found in your issue of Nov. 22, you include the following sentence:

"'Reputedly the Meighen "draft" was engineered and executed by a well-known group who in the past have been notoriously more selfish than statesmenlike.'"

"It may be discreet, but it is far from courageous to introduce a statement of this kind with the word 'reputedly.' From what source this information may have reached you is quite beyond my comprehension.

"I was a member of the conference which, in the face of Mr. Meighen's very sincere and persistent refusal, finally passed a unanimous resolution requesting him to accept the leadership of the Conservative Party. I was also a member of the Committee to which was referred the subject matter which faced the conference. I have been throughout in a position to know, and do know, the facts relating to the organization of the conference and to its deliberations. There was not the least organization of any kind behind the movement for Mr. Meighen. In fact very few on arriving at Ottawa felt that there was any real hope of his accepting. There was no 'engineering' of any sort. As everyone who attended the conference knows, the movement was spontaneous, if ever anything was spontaneous. For reasons deriving from the wording of the call which brought about the gathering there was difference of view as to whether a leader should be chosen or a convention called later for that purpose. The practically universal desire to get Mr. Meighen's services at once, brought about ultimate unanimity.

"It seems strange to me that the Financial Post in the face of the very obvious facts would be talking now about machined support and an 'engineered' draft. It is far from helpful to the new leader."

Yours truly,
(Signed) HERBERT A. BRUCE.

Editor's Note: Dr. Bruce does not quote the full paragraph from which it would have been seen that we quoted the Evening Telegram, Toronto. We have other examples from prominent newspapers showing that there was a very general belief that General D. M. Hogarth and his group had engineered the selection of Mr. Meighen as Opposition leader.

We stated emphatically that in Mr. Meighen's best interests he "demonstrate that he can rise above the rather sinister implications" of his reported machine support.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Opposition Leader, writes:

"Dear Sirs:

"Thank you for sending me your very kind article headed, 'Meighen Speaks Plainly.' The terms of this editorial are sincerely appreciated.

"Pardon me, though, this comment:—

"I am not clear how it can be that the fact that a Mining man, whoever he may be, is credited with holding 'the view that I am necessary in the House to spur on war effort' can carry with it 'sinister implications.'"

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Editor's Note: There have been many occasions where leaders of political parties, with the highest motives, have been endorsed by interests whose influence at a later date has been an embarrassment.

Wendell Willkie did not hesitate to disavow any connection with certain interests in the Republican party.

In such circumstances as the election of a leader, any reported background influence on the part of individuals or groups, mining or any other interests, can quite possibly be construed by the public as having "rather sinister implications."

* * * *

Owing to the importance of this matter, for the convenience of readers, we reprint in full the original editorial in question, "Meighen Speaks Plainly," on page four.

How 64 Firms Are Co-operating To Turn Out 25 Pounder Guns

Bits-and-Pieces Programme in Action

By KENNETH R. WILSON

In an office on Sherbrooke St., Montreal, there hangs a chart which tells a unique story of Canada's war effort.

The chart covers almost an entire wall. It blocks off in blue and white, week by week, the deliveries of "bits and pieces" which are following every day into the big 25-pounder gun factory at Sorel, P.Q. That chart tells a dramatic case-history of a production technique vital to Canada's war effort.

The 25-pounder gun has 1,286 parts. Of these, 529 parts or about 41% are sub-contracted. That means that they are being made in 64 smaller plants in Ontario and Quebec.

The smallest is a two-car garage operated by the owner and two helpers and with about $4,000 of machinery.

The largest is a modern shop with $300,000 of machinery and 600 employees.

The small shop is making two precision parts—a pin and a bracket. The large shop is making a complicated dial sight mechanism with 122 precision parts.

82,000 Finished Parts

In the past two months over 82,000 finished parts have been supplied by these sub-contractors from plants as far away from Sorel as Windsor and Collingwood. In some cases deliveries are months ahead. In only one or two cases, when I saw this chart recently in Montreal, were deliveries behind schedule.

And a significant fact is this: If it weren't for this "bits and pieces" programme—one of the most successful of its kind ever planned and executed in this country—we would probably not be getting 25-pounder guns at Sorel, even now. As it is, deliveries which began last July are now coming off the line at a substantial rate.

The business end of a Canadian 25-pounder.

Another arresting fact about this programme is that it is bringing the scientific efficiency of mass-production methods into scores of small tool rooms and machine shops throughout the country. The result is a phenomenal saving in time and production costs as well as a sharp upswing in precision and accuracy.

Great Accuracy Needed

Many of the gun parts farmed out in the "bits and pieces" programme must be machined to the precision of a high-grade watch. Some parts actually specify no tolerance whatever. Others permit tolerances of only one-quarter to one-half of a 10,000th of an inch. Each part must be interchangeable with its mates—that's the real secret of mass production.

Cost figures are equally significant. Shifting production from "tool room" to a "production" basis has cut machining costs on one part from $46 to $13.50. A section of the gun lever assembly now costs $31.50 instead of $118 per unit.

Cost savings come largely from stepping up time schedules once a production basis is reached. One part of the 25-pounder was made at first by puttin 25 units at a time through the tool room. The time was 46 man hours per unit. Setting up temporary jigs and fixtures cut this to 15 hours.

Today, the same units are going through in exactly one hour and 54 minutes.

Another part is now being turned out every 20 minutes against an original time cost of seventeen man hours.

Behind this story of streamlined sub-contracting lies the experience of the Chrysler Corporation.

It is well known that when gun production was bogging down at Sorel, the government asked the Chrysler organization to help clear away the bottleneck. A first step was to organize the Vendor Management Division of Sorel Industries, now in charge of W. H. Welch and with offices at Montreal, Toronto and London.

It is this organization which is responsible for the sub-contracting programme which feeds thousands of parts into the big Sorel plant. The general manager is George F. Smith.

When a prospective subcontractor has been investigated by the Technical Supervisor and a report made on the shop and equipment to the subcontract manager, the following steps can be taken:

(a) Subcontract department keeps record of the capacity available.

(b) Planning department advises purchasing department that quantities of a certain part number will be wanted according to a schedule attached.

(c) Purchasing department then issues an Enquiry (Form O) with blueprint and quotation form (Form O) attached and sends it to subcontract department.

(d) Technical supervisor goes to his shop reports (section A, above), chooses the best qualified shop or shops to handle this particular part and presents them with the enquiry.

(e) Subcontractor prepares a quotation with terms which the subcontract department forwards to the purchasing department.

(f) Purchasing department issues a purchase order (Form O) to subcontractor through the subcontract department and requests that sufficient raw stock for a sample be sent to the subcontractor by the planning department.

(g) When the sample has been made and approved the planning department issues a shipping release (Form O) which is delivered to the subcontractor by the techni-

(Continued on page 2, col 1)

Contest Awards Expected Soon

Although the judges are making good progress reading the entries submitted in The Financial Post's insurance contest, the number is so large it is expected results will be published in the issue of Dec. 27.

Plans submitted vary for the different income groups and for individuals within the group. The problem of the young unmarried man is different from that of the young executive or the man who owns his own business or the business woman. To meet the varying needs, practically all types of insurance have been suggested by the contestants, whole life, limited payment, endowment term and annuities. All have one feature in common: They focus attention on the important part insurance plays or should play in the financial affairs of the individual.

Dom. Textile Keep Plants At Capacity

With Associated Firms Produce Thread to Camouflage Nets

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Capacity operations are still the rule at the plants operated by the Dominion Textile Co. and its associate, Montreal Cottons Ltd. Actually it is possible to get about 9% more production out of present equipment if labor regulations permitted operations on Sunday and it were possible to move from one shift to another without a break.

Operations are expected to continue on a capacity basis for some time to come; at least, there are no signs of any prospective slowing down. There is expected to be a strong demand for all that can be produced, unless government regulations prevent civilian buying.

It is still too early to say what effect the price ceiling will have on sales. To date Dominion Textile and its associated company have been carrying a big backlog of orders. Moreover it has been necessary to apportion goods among customers in order to see that trade requirements are met.

War Demand a Feature

Feature of operations for some time past has been the production on account of government orders. While it is difficult to say just how much of production is on government account (as great deal of the output is indirectly processed into goods for the war account) direct business constitutes a fairly heavy percentage of total output.

From the Montreal Cottons' mill at Valleyfield are coming huge quantities of vital war necessities. Gas mask cloth made there is an integral part of anti-gas equipment. To date some 50,000 yards of this material have been produced.

Here too is made the original fabric for camouflaged anti-gas cloth.

At Dominion Textile's Magog Print Works, this cloth is printed with a scientific camouflage design and a special chemical treatment makes the cloth non-porous and gas resistant.

Montreal Cottons has turned out 5.5 million yards of this material since the war started, though not all of it has been camouflaged.

Aircraft fabrics also are being

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Make Every Citizen Prices Policeman

Price Ceiling System Depends on Co-operation of All Individuals — No Special Squad for Enforcement Planned

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—The housewife who buys from the corner grocery store, the husband who eats his lunch at his favorite restaurant—in short, the public at large—are specifically being charged with responsibility for policing prices under Wartime Prices and Trade Board policy. No special body of men will be employed for this job.

It is hoped the system will work out something like this:

A man finds that his favorite restaurant is charging 30 cents for a particular dish, whereas he is certain he only paid 25 cents in the basic period Sept. 15-Oct. 11. In theory he is supposed to go to the proprietor and demand "proof" that this is not so. If he cannot get "proof," or is still not satisfied, he makes a complaint to the regional director, of which there will be 13 across Canada.

13 Enforcement Offices

Each regional office will have an enforcement officer, whose sole job it will be to investigate such complaints within his particular region. If this officer is unable to obtain proof that the price has not been boosted, he registers details with the regional director who may either prosecute under the order-in-council or accept the restaurant's assurance the price will be adjusted downwards.

The nature of this "proof" is not clear, but the alternative of its rejection or acceptance will be up to the customer in the first place and then up to the regional director if the complaint is registered.

It is hoped that the regional directors will take as much of this administration detail on themselves as is possible, referring only major infractions or disputes to the management committee of the board. There will be no attempt to provide the regional director with a reference list of ceiling prices, as such prices will vary with Canada's hundreds of thousands of retailers. Accordingly each complaint will be the subject of separate investigation. And the onus of proving that there has been infringement will be on the retailer himself. As far as is now anticipated there will be no requirement for a sworn charge on the part of the buyer.

Order for 100% Licensing Said Likely to be Delayed

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Delay in issuance of a general licensing policy by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and perhaps some revision of licensing requirements is seen as possible.

Under the order as it stands as this is written, licenses are required only by dealers in foods, feeds, clothing, yarn and footwear. Since this order there has been official talk of a general license covering all businesses from the corner drugstore to the largest manufacturing concerns. Such an announcement has been expected from day to day.

However, the enormous organization needed and the mass of detail involved in such an order is understood to be now under discussion by the Board with the possibility that the order when it comes may be considerably modified.

Britain Shows the Way in Utilizing Every Atom of Energy for Victory

Floyd S. Chalmers has now been in Great Britain for a month getting information on the way Britain has met the problems of being in the front line of total war; how it has reorganized its business and community life; how it has mobilized its human resources for an all-out effort.

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS
Editor, The Financial Post

LONDON (By Cable)—The price control system is already so extensive here it is unlikely Britain will adopt Canada's ceiling plan.

The only uncontrolled commodities now are luxuries. An example is wine. Where prewar champagne cost 130 shillings per case, the cost has risen as high as 600.

For cigars, furs, fancy leather goods, etc., the government is not concerned with price rises, regarding them as an additional brake on spending. Other prices have risen where heavy taxation has been imposed, for example, pharmaceuticals and clothing.

Price and production controls have led to development of black markets, but this represents an insignificant portion of total trade and is under close scrutiny. Certain unpatriotic citizens are due for an early jolt. Some drastic penalties have been already imposed in the court.

Britain was the earliest to start controlling prices, learning by the trial and error method. Hence businessmen and government authorities interviewed express the opinion that selective control is best for this country and that a ceiling plan like Canada's is not desirable now.

This, however, is untrue with respect to wages. I learned this week that government advisers have been studying Canada's plan for limiting wages and are favorably impressed with it as a means of halting the wage spiral.

Wages in Britain rose rapidly prior to Dunkirk. After that and particularly following the heavy bombings workers generally abandoned wage increase demands.

Recently, however, many demands have been accumulating and wages threaten to burst upward soon unless action is taken. This arouses fears of an inflationary spiral.

Government Optimistic

Some independent authorities regard the inflationary trend as inescapable, but government officials point out that the rise in living costs has been moderate and they are optimistic of their ability to check wage rises.

Even if a wage ceiling plan, copying the Canadian precedent, were needed, the enormous war expenditures which are now at the rate of £4 billion yearly is not a dangerous inflation factor treasury officials assure me, because £2 billion is derived from taxation and most of the balance is obtained by borrowing the legitimate savings of the people.

The increased note circulation is causing some official concern, but it is recognized as due chiefly to the higher industrial payrolls and greater use of cash in business as bombing, transport jams, and other troubles reduce the relative importance of cheque payments.

Treasury authorities admit a large use of bank credit in war financing, but they affirm that this is temporary and that almost the entire cost is ultimately payable through taxation and war savings and home loans.

This is perhaps an optimistic view, but it is nevertheless true that deterioration of the British financial position is not so much internal as external through liquidation of foreign investments.

No Idle Plant

The result of the almost complete regimentation of every phase of daily life is that Britain is producing virtually all war materials extractable from existing plants. A very high authority told me this week:

"We are 100% all out. Show me one idle garage or tool and I'll put it to work."

Nevertheless still further expansion is possible as more people, including older folks, housewives and youths, are put working. And this is the reason for the extended national mobilization. Britain is not wasting a single scrap of paper, metal or food.

What is now aimed at is the certainty that not a single ounce of human energy which can be diverted to the war is left idle.

Retailers' Troubles

The many controls create numerous problems for business. Particularly for the retail trade it is difficult to generalize because conditions vary locally due to the uneven bombing and population shifts.

More resourceful retailers have been able to maintain substantial turnover, below prewar but above a year ago. They have drastically cut expenses by reducing staffs, telescoping floor space, eliminating most deliveries. Generally, the smaller retailers have been hardest hit and many have closed up for the duration, the owners and employees entering the army or war factories.

Retail Hours Shortened

Retail selling hours have been shortened especially in central London where the winter closing hour is now four o'clock. The objective is to stagger the transportation peak. Where supplies are particularly short, such as tobacco, cigarettes, confectionery, some

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Debt Laws Of Prairies Questioned

Supreme Court of Canada decision declaring the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act of 1937 ultra vires restores for the time being at least the rights of creditors in the province to enforce legal security of their claims through application to the courts.

Terms of the decision have brought into question, authorities tell The Post, the legality of similar acts in the other prairie provinces and the provincial right to impose a debt moratorium.

Under the Act came all debts, bank debts as well as mortgages, which had been incurred before July 1, 1936.

Commenting on the court decision, R. D. Tighe, secretary and solicitor for the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta, stated that the decision would not be the signal for a flood of foreclosures and other proceedings.

The Supreme Court test followed the declaration that the Act was ultra vires in the Alberta Court of Appeals.

With the Act thrown out, the province now has at least three courses open.

1. It can appeal to the Privy Council in London.
2. It can pass other legislation, such as a moratorium, to continue the provisions of the Act in fact if not in law.
3. It can let the question drop, or institute debt arbitration machinery that will be more equitable to the creditor.

The last course would meet with the approval of lending organizations, The Financial Post is informed, since objection was not to debt adjustment on principle, but to arbitrary decisions that did not permit of legal appeal. The rising level of income in the province has greatly reduced the burden of debt, and it is expected that considerably fewer cases will need to be presented under current conditions.

Ceiling Pegs For Grains Upset Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Ceiling prices were established this week on eastern wheat and on western barley. This settled some questions which had been discussed in grain circles and opened up others for speculation.

Evidently ceilings are to apply to grain prices, and they are to be administered by the Canadian Wheat Board, which in this respect will be acting, not under its statutory powers, but as agent for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Barley Prices

Maximum price for western barley is defined at 64¾ cents at Fort William or Vancouver which happens to be the highest price which prevailed for any grade of barley, in western position, during the base period. On barley specially selected for malting purposes and diverted to malting plants west of Fort William, a malting and diversion premium up to 6½ cents per bushel will be allowed. This is in addition to the base price, and this also represents the highest premium in effect during the base period.

At points between Fort William and Vancouver the ceiling price will be subject to a discount of usual freight charges to Fort William or Vancouver. This permits higher local prices in Alberta on account of the lower freight rate to Vancouver. At eastern points the usual freight and handling charges from the head of the lakes may be added. No discounts are provided for lower grades of barley, so apparently the ceiling on these is the same as on the top grade.

No Storage Charges?

No provision is made for advancing the ceiling from time to time to take care of accumulated carrying charges. It happened that cash two row barley (which is ordinarily used for human food purposes and not for malting or feed) command-

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Wage Ceiling Rules Are Expected Soon

Officials Say Firms Which Have Obeyed Spirit of Policy Need Have No Worry About Interpretations

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Some general rulings from the new National War Labor Board are expected to be ready for publication by the end of this week. Officials of the board expect that such general indications of policy will help cut down the number of enquiries coming in daily from businessmen, employers and employees across the country.

Until the policy statements are agreed on, no attempt is being made to rule on the individual instances being cited by these communications. In justification of this stand, and admitting the inconvenience which the delay may cause in some cases, it is pointed out that the order-in-council creating the board came down on a Tuesday; the board held its first meeting the following Thursday, and by the following Wednesday the various provincial labor ministers had conferred in Ottawa and pledged their co-operation.

Formation of the regional boards has been initiated, and these will be established immediately. It is claimed the board would have made even faster progress than this were it not for the fact that an international labor organization was meeting in New York, resulting in the absence from Canada of many key labor men.

To Have Rules Confirmed

In addition to announcing some general policy clues by the end of the week, the board hopes by the same time to have its by-laws and rulings, prepared by the executive committee, confirmed by the board as a whole.

The chairman has, in the meantime, announced that any firm which, during the period of delay, has endeavored to conduct its affairs consistent with the broad principles laid down by the order, "in a spirit of fairness and equity," will not find itself subjected to criticism.

It was at first thought that the order-in-council freezing salaries of executives and others in the higher brackets would be administered by the National War Labor Board. This order, however, will be conducted under Fraser Elliott, Commissioner of Income Tax, who will have access to Dominion income tax returns as a handy check on salaries.

64 Firms Making One Gun

(Continued from page 1)

cal supervisor who, at that time, can make sure that the subcontractor understands the blueprint and the shipping release. He should also at this time check with the follow-up supervisor on the supply of raw stock.

(h) The original price on these subcontracts may have to be on a cost-plus basis. The price can be put on a piece basis when time study and accounting procedures have established costs.

(i) If special fixtures and jigs are required the subcontractor must secure an approval on their design and be issued a tooling purchase order if he expects to collect their cost from the prime contractor.

(This prevents the cost of jigs and fixtures being included in cost of production and afterward being recovered from the prime contractor.)

Check Twice Weekly

The job is then turned over to technical pricing and follow-up supervisors (there is a complete organization — supervisors, engineers, follow-up, time-study operators, etc. —at each V.M.D. office in Montreal, London and Toronto.) The follow-up man is responsible for contacting each vendor twice a week to make sure that everything is going smoothly and that deliveries are keeping up with the production programme at Sorel.

I climbed up two flights of stairs to visit one of the "peanut" vendors in Montreal, recently. Not many months ago this shop was looking for work, although at the same time, big prime contractors were tearing their hair for lack of tools, plant space, and skilled operators.

In this particular shop there were 18 bench lathes working 23 hours a day. The owner had purchased all his own machinery and was turning a steady stream of small parts—washers, screws, and fittings—into the Sorel gun plant day after day. Each of his operations had been checked by V.M.D. time-study experts. The result: faster and better workmanship at much lower cost.

Such training and experience should be worth millions of dollars to Canadian industry in the post-war era.

Aid to All Industry

Sorel Industries supplies the raw material to these shops and looks after pick-up of finished parts which are then cleared through a central warehouse. All sub-contractors are now on a piece-work basis as to prices.

Not all the sub-contractors are small operators.

The list of 64 suppliers for this particular gun extends into nearly 25 communities in Ontario and Quebec. Some of these are big new plants built especially for this purpose or to do similar sub-contracting work for various prime contractors.

The plant where dial gun sights are being made is the last word in up-to-date mechanical and machine-shop excellence. It employs 600 men and has only recently emerged from the brick and mortar stage.

Spreads Purchasing Power

But the bulk of the "bits and pieces" programme in this and other operations is carried on by small existing organizations, many of which were formerly repair shops, or by makers of peacetime merchandise who have turned their machine shops over to this type of war work. Obstacles which this programme overcomes in speeding the war effort are (for example): the use of facilities which would otherwise be idle; the use of personnel and management without uprooting and enticement to other jobs; a better distribution of purchasing power than could otherwise be obtained.

The "bits and pieces" programme for all Canada is in charge of Frank L. Jeckell, director-general of the Industry and Sub-contract Co-ordination Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

Use What's Available

Speaking from a lifelong background in the mass production of automobiles, W. H. Welch, general manager of Vendors Management Division, Sorel Industries, Limited, looks at the job like this:

"Planning hours," he says, "are terribly short, especially in wartime. You've got to make the best use possible of whatever planning and technical skill is available.

"We learned that in the motor car industry years ago.

"Once you plan and execute a programme like this you not only get a quick start but you can spread your skill over a lot of manpower and equipment. You can use machines that otherwise would be idle. You can get production on a big scale at low cost.

"Why, we've even cut shipping space for the 25-pounder almost in half by putting our boxing engineers to work on the job."

Can. Breweries Net Best Yet

Profits of Canadian Breweries Ltd. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1941, were the highest yet reached according to a preliminary statement. Net amounted to $570,570, or $3.49 a preferred share, as compared with $526,446, or $3.22 a preferred share in the previous fiscal year. The improvement was registered despite a jump in income taxes to $626,000 from $340,200.

In the final quarter of the company's fiscal year operating profits totalled $613,039 against $421,254 in the October quarter a year ago. Net for the quarter equalled $1.16 a preferred share as compared with $1.09 for the same period of last year.

Balance sheet as at Oct. 31, 1941, shows reduction in funded debt during the year of $475,000 to $1,550,000 and payment of purchase liability and mortgages payable of $160,588. Bank loans have increased by $401,400, to reflect an inventory expansion to $2,624,223 from $1,990,958.

Profit and Loss Account

	1941	1940
	$	$
Operating profit	1,790,070	1,427,192
Add: Other income ...	55,266	68,948
	1,845,336	1,496,140
Less: Interest	124,083	123,508
Depreciation	491,805	471,807
Income taxes	626,000	340,200
Minority int.	32,878	34,180
Net profits	570,570	526,446
Earnings per Share:		
Pref.: Earned	$3.49	$3.22
Paid	3.00	2.50
Com.: Earned	0.12	0.05
Paid	......	......

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	4,117,559	3,098,369
Current liabilities	1,944,586	1,060,202
Working capital	2,172,973	2,038,167

Foundation Co. Dividends Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Foundation Co. of Canada have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable Jan. 20 to shareholders of record Dec. 31.

This will bring dividends for 1941 to $1.25 a share, a new high for any year. The extra dividend at this time is regarded as reflecting increased earnings consequent upon a sharp expansion in operations.

Smelters Dividend Helps C.P.R.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net operating income of Canadian Pacific Railway for 1941 has been improved to the extent of $421,000 by the increase in dividends paid by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

On its holdings of 1,682,500 shares of Smelters, Canadian Pacific's income from this source in 1941 will total $4,206,250. This contrasts with $3,785,625 a year ago.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Caledonia Power & Water Board	Nov.	F. J. Brennan & Co., and Syndicate	4% 4½% 4½%	1942-49 1950-61 1961	$98,000 227,000 200,000	....	....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov.		....	Feb. 27, '42	45,000,000	99.866	.540%

The War And Business

Surplus Manpower?

Is there any significance to the fact that after placing a few small advertisements in local papers, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was swamped with would-be workers? Some say the Board received as many as 30,000 applications for employment.

Undoubtedly many of these applicants are employed already, but when such a large number are not only ready, but eager and willing to take a "government job," there would seem to be justification for the demand that the human resources of the country be organized for the war effort. A total of 30,000 applications, or even half of that number, emphasizes the question of whether or not we are making the most efficient use of our labor supply.

• • •

First War Alibi

We rather like this story: a business man who has had a great deal to do with various government departments at Ottawa since the war started was complaining to a friend who, incidentally, happens to be a member of the Red Chamber, that one of the biggest stumbling blocks to getting on with the war effort is a certain phrase which keeps cropping up. This phrase is "we are not going to make the same mistakes we did in the last war." The Business man found that many in Ottawa were saying this as an excuse for inability; to cover up slowness or mistakes. He went on to tell his friend in the Senate that the people who give lip-service to this statement seem to forget that we won the last war.

• • •

War Expansion

Here is the record of what war has meant to Canadian business: During the period from August 1939 to August 1941—

Mineral production increased 12%
Cost of living advanced 14%
Car loadings rose 21%
Newsprint production moved ahead 24%
Wholesale prices increased 27%
Construction advanced 32%
Employment gained 37%
Physical volume of business gained 37%
Industrial production increased 43%
Manufacturing volume advanced 59%
Steel production jumped 64%
And Iron and Steel by 165%

• • •

Danger to Credit

Potential adverse effect of the Kirkland Lake miners' strike on Canada's war effort was indicated by A. E. Phipps, president of the Imperial Bank, at the annual meeting in Toronto last week when he stated that if the strike continued for any length of time it might reduce our gold exports to the United States. These, estimated at $200 millions for the current year, he described as Canada's most important credit item.

• • •

Have Any of Us?

Difficulties in organizing Ottawa's new departments for the war effort were mentioned by R. C. Berkinshaw, when he addressed the recent luncheon of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in Toronto. An amused chuckle swept the room when the chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board made reference to the co-operation sometimes accorded by the civil service.

In the government service was a man who had shown conspicuous ability in work on priorities during the last war. This man, it was believed, would prove a valuable addition to the present priorities staff, so Mr. Berkinshaw made an effort to draft his services.

Then, from the civil service department came the brilliant reply that further information was required because the civil servant in question had not had any experience in priorities work since the last war.

• • •

Unified Command

Conversations are under way between Washington and Ottawa to bring the Canadian Air Force on ocean patrol under a unified naval command, states Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington. Discussing the convoy system in the Iceland area Whaley-Eaton states that naval operations about Iceland are under a unified command "assumedly American" and that American army planes in that locality are responsible to this command.

• • •

Gas Control Note

The fact that Canada at present has no gasoline rationing system should not give the idea that we will not have one, R. C. Berkinshaw, chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, told the recent annual convention of the motor freight carriers. "After a fair trial," he stated, the system of rationing by service station quotas "revealed obvious imperfections" and has been abandoned "in favor of a system of consumer rationing." At the end of October Canada's inventories of gasoline and oil were over a million barrels below a year ago, while "war demands for aviation gasoline, heavy and light fuel oil and motor fuel are ever increasing."

A flexible system of rationing is to be ready to operate "when the seasonal demand begins its upward trend," he stated, aiming first at "reducing what may be termed non-essential consumption."

Oil Controller Cottrelle has called for public co-operation in reducing the requirements of gasoline and oil for motor transport vehicles, listing specific ways in which this may be done:

1. Prepare shipments early in the day and have them ready when the truck calls.
2. Make requests for vehicle service before 4 p.m. each day and do not ask for special vehicle service.

• • •

Hint War Savings

Changes can be expected in the War Savings organization. Hitherto the work has been done largely on a voluntary basis. Results, while good, have been spasmodic. The need appears to be for more professional guidance in local organization work. To that end the government may call upon a number of investment dealers to lend a helping hand.

• • •

Next War Loan

Plans are not final, but at this stage indications are that the government will make a nation-wide appeal for funds next February. Previous talk of having a "tap" loan for insurance companies and other large investors has been more or less abandoned in favor of one large loan along the lines of the past Victory loan.

Dom. Textile Keeps Plants At Capacity

(Continued from page 1)

made at the Valleyfield plant at the rate of 15,000 yards a week.

Half a million yards of cloth for powder bags have been manufactured by this firm in addition to 4¾ million yards of cotton twill shirting; 6.5 million yards of regular drill and 75,000 yards of drill for naval uniforms, some white, some navy.

Incidentals at Montreal Cottons which include such items as trimmings for battle dress and facings for footwear, total over half a million yards to date.

Supply The Empire

War in its mechanized version has made heavy demands upon Dominion Textile's subsidiary, the Drummondville Cotton Co. From this unit come millions of pounds of the special cord fabric required in the tires of the mechanized units' trucks, cars, motorcycles and other motive equipment. Estimated production of this essential since the war started runs to over 11 million pounds. It is shipped to England, South Africa, India, Australia and Canadian points.

The Drummondville plant also has been turning out tarpaulin covers at the rate of half a million pounds a year.

Produce Camouflaged Nets

Further this company manufactures the camoulflaged net coverings for heavy artillery pieces. Some of these weather-proofed nets are dyed brown, some green and some with a staggered pattern of both colors. They vary in size from seven by 14 feet to 35 by 35 feet. About 30,000 of these nets have been made at Drummondville to date.

These nets are also employed as anti-sabotage equipment guarding vital dams and power stations. Stretched across a river, upstream from the area needing protection, these nets catch any mines or other destructive weapons floating down.

Thread for Shoes

Among other essential items produced at Drummondville is thread for shoes. Over 100,000 pounds of this have been produced for this war. Yarns for web equipment also are made in the plant and some two million pounds have already been shipped to England.

Just starting in production at the Drummondville plant are yarns for parachute strapping. The plant is presently setting up equipment to produce fire hose which, when ready, will be shipped to England.

Since the outbreak of war it is estimated the seven plants of Dominion Textile Co. have turned out the following impressive list of materials on government account:

2,750,000	yds. of tent duck;
4,300,000	yds. of kit bag duck*;
2,000,000	yds. of duck for bandoliers;
500,000	yds. of duck for uniform pockets and linings;
300,000	yds. of similar duck for white naval uniforms;
600,000	yds. of special drill ordered by England;
2,250,000	yds. of drill for Canadian uniforms and linings;
650,000	yds. of woollen shirting;
2,250,000	lb. of yarn for webbing provided for Canadian army;
4,500,000	lb. of a similar yarn shipped to England;
500,000	yds. of ground sheet fabric;
300,000	yds. of silk waste fabric for powder bags;
950,000	towels;
1,500,000	yds. of sheeting†;
9,000,000	yds. of drill for uniforms;
2,000,000	yds. of drill for officers' uniforms;
800,000	yds. of drill shirting;
2,000,000	yds. miscellaneous materials.

*80% shipped to England.
†30% for the British Admiralty.

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HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

Marshalling Financial Resources

TO WIN THE WAR

Through its offices in Canada and abroad, the Bank of Montreal is co-operating with our Government in marshalling financial resources to win the war.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation*

A 146

Simpson's

For The First Lady On Your List

Give her a gift to make her feel like the most cherished woman in the world—a gift such as one of these charming, flattering hostess gowns. Simpson's has an outstanding collection of these Christmas gifts—and, note: our Shopping Service does an excellent job of choosing the right one for the perplexed male to give to the first lady on his Christmas list.

(Left) Quilted housecoat in floral crepe, lined with plain satin. $25.

(Right) Gracious and queenly for entertaining informally at home from five o'clock on. Dove suede in red or stratosphere blue. $29.50.

SIMPSON'S — SECOND FLOOR

First Grain Ceilings Arouse Speculation

(Continued from page 1)

ed, during the base period, a premium over future prices.

The ceiling on eastern wheat practically all of the soft winter or pastry variety, is established at $1.26 per bushel, Montreal basis, with deduction of usual freight charges to Montreal. This is a price high enough to make the western farmer envious. During the base period it happened that eastern wheat, contrary to usual experience, commanded a considerable premium over western, which on world markets is usually considered the more valuable commodity.

If pearl or food barley can establish the ceiling for all grades of barley, it will be asked, why cannot the ceiling for Ontario wheat be the ceiling which applies to western wheat? So far no announcement has been made of a ceiling on western wheat, but if one is established at a lower rate than that on eastern wheat there will be the makings of a grievance.

See Difficulties

If, in establishing a ceiling for western wheat, the prices actually prevailing for such wheat during the base period are applied, it would seem necessary to use, not the cash wheat price, but a corresponding one for future delivery, allowing for advancing costs due to the accumulation of carrying charges.

It may be that such difficulties will be avoided by delaying to fix a ceiling for western wheat until there appears to be some likelihood of prices reaching the highest levels prevailing during the base period.

Announcement, however, of a ceiling corresponding with that for Ontario wheat would be a strengthening factor in the wheat market. At present, possible purchasers are reluctant to take on commitments for future delivery, feeling that no important advance in prices can take place from which they might benefit or against which they might need to protect themselves.

Pays Second Coupon

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Drydocks Ltd., subsidiary of Canadian Vickers, paid the Feb., 1940, coupon on Dec. 1. This is the second payment made by the company since it defaulted the semi-annual coupon due Aug. 1, 1939.

There are $564,500 principal amount of the 6% first mortgage bonds outstanding. The issue is guaranteed as to principal and interest by Canadian Vickers.

at EATON'S

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"BURBERRY" Overcoats

With that bulldog tenacity so typical of the whole British Empire . . "Burberry's" of London has continued to ply the skill and craftsmanship in making fine overcoats which has become world-renowned for its distinction. We feel proud, indeed, to be able to offer "Burberry's" in such impressive variety again this season! Choose now, while our selection is at its best . . and remember, when you "Buy British" you are helping in a very tangible way to strengthen Britain's war armour.

Fine British woollens . . traditional "Burberry" styling . . in Fleeces, Velours, rich Curl Cloths. Single and double-breasted Raglans. Also Tweeds in Balmacaan style. Conservative plain shades and tasteful mixtures. Sizes 35 to 46 in the group.

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You may purchase "Burberry" Overcoats on EATON'S Budget Plan Terms, if you wish

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MEN'S SHOP—EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Britain Mobilizes All Her Energies

(Continued from page 1)

shops open an hour or two in the morning and close the rest of the day.

Shops display an amazing ingenuity in presenting an apparently broad line of Christmas merchandise, but the variety is more apparent than real. It is the same with restaurant menus. The problem of replacing merchandise after Christmas will be great.

All food prices are controlled as to maximum top levels and the government absorbs additional costs due to the war and transportation hazards, regarding such as a legitimate war cost against the whole nation. Virtually every other essential or near essential is price controlled, and control powers have been recently extended to services of which laundry is an example.

Britain's new and extended manpower and womanpower mobilization represents an effort to ensure that every last ounce of strength in the nation is wholly devoted to the war.

Normalcy simply does not exist in Britain today. People have gladly dedicated their wealth, skill and time to the state for winning the war. They are accepting the judgment of the Government regarding the best contribution they can make.

Monday morning, after a country week-end, I came to town with two girls, one 18 years old, daughter of a titled family, brought up in the finest schools. Her maid and herself had both joined the W.A.A.F. on equal terms. There was no distinction of social position or wealth. This is just an example of what is happening in Britain. No man or woman here is any longer permitted to decide his own opinion of what his or her most useful war role is against the judgment of the state.

The state decides whether they are needed in the fighting services, war factory or elsewhere. It is selective compulsion by the people's free consent.

Long Demanding It

This week's extension of the age limits for national service on the fighting and home fronts is merely what people have been long demanding. The mobilization of human resources through selective national service is best appreciated when seen as part of the broad scheme to divert all the nation's resources to an all out war.

Consider some other phases of this mobilization. Raw materials, shipping and transport—these are all under strict control virtually since the war's beginning.

As for industry and machines, nearly 50 million square feet of factory space and 150 thousand workers have been freed through the telescoping of industries in many fields into a handful of nucleus firms.

This concentration continues, though it is approaching its possible limits. Additional factory facilities have been freed for war through the drastic curtailment of export trade wherein many long established markets have been virtually abandoned for the duration. The only exports permitted are where older employees are engaged; where the conversion factor is high and where materials are locally obtainable abundantly, or for markets where hard currency is a vital war weapon such as for Canada or South Africa.

Further diversion of materials, labor and facilities to war has been achieved through drastic production quotas similar to Canada's aluminum kitchenware ban, but covering a much wider range of articles.

In addition, supplies available for retail sale have been sharply cut by percentage limitations which vary according to the degree they are regarded as essential. Clothing coupons further limit the public's power to spend. The purpose of such measures is not only to divert production to the war but to create income surpluses which can be diverted to war savings.

Small savings here reach £12 million weekly which is roughly equivalent to a sale of $15 million weekly of war certificates in Canada.

Do You Favor Further Restrictions on Spending by Consumers? If So, What Do You Suggest?

To divert more manpower and more dollars to the national war effort and to prevent disastrous inflation, Canadian consumers have already been asked to make substantial sacrifices.

Almost from the start of the war a list of non-war imports from the United States was rigidly restricted with the object of conserving vital American credit for the purchase of war materials not available in Canada. Shortly afterwards came the ban on Canadian pleasure travel in the United States with the same objective.

Then followed curbs on the output of automobiles, household appliances and installment buying.

Next year, for instance, automotive factories will be allowed to produce only 44% of their 1940 total of passenger cars while manufacturers of radios, washing machines, electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, etc., have been ordered to cut down to 75% of the 1940 output. In addition curbs have been placed on consumer use of rubber, wool, base metal and other items. The average citizen has been asked to economize in order that there may be more manpower and materials available for the fighting forces and the war factories.

Are these sacrifices already imposed sufficient?

In order to shed more light on this vital question The Financial Post this week put the following query to a group of representative citizens:

"Do you favor further restrictions on consumer spending? If so what suggestions would you make?

L. J. Belnap

President, Consolidated Paper Corp., Montreal and prominently associated with a large number of other Canadian industrial and financial organizations.

Obviously further restrictions of consumer spending is necessary but a suitable system must be devised so that the resulting excess income will be driven back into the national treasury.

The only positive price control that can be definite and free from discrimination in administration is by rationing.

* * *

R. M. Fowler

Of the legal firm of McCarthy & McCarthy and a former secretary with the Rowell Sirois Royal Commission.

This is a matter that is of vital concern to all of us. I think many of us must feel that the restrictions already in existence—both in the form of direct controls and in the form of tax burdens and other indirect controls—have reached the point where further controls and restrictions have only an academic interest.

But, with the great expansion of the national income arising through war expenditures, it is probable that there is an area within which further restrictions can operate, and the physical requirements of war industries may make such restrictions necessary. To the extent that further restrictions may thus arise, no one can have any valid complaint.

I believe the people of Canada will willingly accept whatever further restrictions on consumer spending may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. But I think it is very difficult to decide this question in a general way—to say that there ought, or ought not, to be further restrictions in general on consumer spending. I suggest that it is not one general problem, but a great many particular problems.

It is necessary to examine each particular type of consumer spending and decide whether expenditures on that type of commodity impedes the war effort. Obviously there are some types of spending that absorb commodities needed in the war effort—for example, electric motors and steel products and possibly motor cars.

There may be other types of spending which are in little, if any, competition with war needs—for example, the purchase of many kinds of food, possibly books, concerts and other cultural services.

In other words, I suggest that the people of Canada must be prepared to save, more and more if the war effort is to keep at a maximum pitch, but it should be selective saving, intelligently directed to the needs of the war.

* * *

Harry R. Jackman

Member of parliament for Rosedale, Toronto, president, Debentures and Securities Corp., Toronto.

I urge a greater war effort. Canada's part is vital. Delay may be fatal.

We cannot have full production for civilians and full production for soldiers. There is a shortage of man and woman power—if not it is incomprehensible.

Having just returned from Great Britain, I can say that they are denying themselves many articles of food, clothing, new homes, automobiles etc. which we are enjoying without serious stint.

Fortunately transportation and food not a major problem for Canada but any article the making of which prevents the release of a man for service or the manufacture of a tool for war should be curtailed to the utmost.

The government should publish list of civilian goods which compete with war effort so that civilians will constantly be impressed with the fact that we must do without even the necessities.

Of secondary importance — if money can't be spent on consumable goods then it must be saved thus preventing inflation. In wartime we have only one alternative denial—luxuries or liberty!

* * *

F. H. M. Jones

General manager, Eastern Trust Co., Halifax.

I am in favor of further restrictions, extending to whatever articles or materials our war supply minister wants switched to munitions.

* * *

A. E. Jukes

President, A. E. Jukes & Co., stockbrokers, Vancouver and associated with several British Columbia mining and shipping enterprises.

Wherever it is necessary to restrict consumers spending to make available money and materials required for the war it must be done and I believe Canadians have already accepted this principle.

* * *

D. G. McKenzie

President, Canadian Chamber of Commerce and vice-president United Grain Growers Ltd.

It may be that in working out the price control programme of the Dominion Government, the need will develop for some direct control of consumer spending but such need and the extent of timing of measures that may be applied can best be determined by those administering the programme.

The country will readily submit to what is found necessary but restriction on normal activities applied before they are necessary or to a greater extent than necessary might do more harm than good to the economic strength and to the war effort of the country.

* * *

D. B. Rogers

Editor, Leader-Post, Regina.

Further restriction of consumer spending is essential to release raw materials and increase productive capacity for war needs. It is also essential to encourage the flow of money into war savings and war loan channels.

I believe the public would willingly accept any such move but that it would be ineffective unless done in an orderly way through more rigid rationing of raw materials with accompanying imposition of production quotas and elevation and extension of luxury taxes.

* * *

Dr. Robert Newton

Acting president, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Canadian agricultural research authority.

The whole range of consumer goods should be studied by a committee including specialists in home economics, to see how and where further consumer restrictions can be applied without undue hardship.

Clothing, for example, might be rationed in essential units per individual per year as in Great Britain. Urgent appeal should be made to citizens voluntarily to limit number and expense of social functions and to confine Christmas giving, especially of staple goods, to needy cases.

Above all let us have compulsory selective service at home and abroad with allocation of available man power to services and industries according to priority of need.

* * *

C. F. Sanders

Brantford Expositor, Brantford, Ontario.

With control of inflation absolutely necessary it would seem to be a corollary that consumer spending must also be controlled. The government's economic advisers are in the best position to say if and when such control should be instituted.

Assuming it to be necessary, three methods suggest themselves:

(1) Rationing.

(2) Increased taxation.

(3) Compulsory individual investment in government wartime securities such as victory bonds or savings certificates.

From the point of view of the impact on public morale the last named method would be preferable.

* * *

Chris. Spencer

Managing-director David Spencer Ltd., large Vancouver department store and also active in B. C. insurance, transportation, finance and publishing circles.

I suggest that we await the effect of present restrictions on consumer spending before we extend. I believe greater proportion current national income should be used to purchase war savings certificates.

* * *

C. R. Wasson

Mayor, Saint John, New Brunswick.

Consensus here is against further restrictions in consumer spending for necessities. Drastic reduction in legitimate buying will tend to reduce employment in legitimate business and will reduce possibility for employment after the war.

The government has increased the overhead of merchants and has depressed sales with the result the government will lose in taxes and the merchants in profits. This big source of revenue for government will dry up and organizations will be disrupted.

* * *

Charlotte Whitton

Executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.

The substitution of easy credit for thrift in the last generation has seemed to me one of the most disintegrating tendencies in our life. It appeared to raise the standard of living for many whom it really weighed down with debt and it served to conceal from them the fact that any real improvement in minimum living standards involved fundamental readjustments in the production and redistribution of consumer goods.

If, now, we are to curb consumer demand for the release of machine, man and money power for war, it seems to me impracticable to control the sale of goods and of labor and not the creation of easy debt. Credit controls must be adequate; dependents need protection. One small group of soldiers' families studied in one centre, had accumulated nearly $8,000 in debts, 92% since enlistment, and with one well known article predominating in purchases. Certain non-essential goods should be debarred from credit purchase entirely.

An urgent need is prohibition of "sham" property sales. The absence of a heavy "down" payment requirement is being used to evade the rental controls. In some cases property is being sold with a down payment of $50 to $100 and $40 per month when previously the property rented for $25 or $30. People with sudden earnings are buying and within three months of idleness would lose property and equity. Their pseudo-purchases are really a screen for higher rentals. This leak should be plugged with a down payment of 25% of assessed value on any property sale.

Wartime Workshop Board Completes 9,000th Product

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Approximately 9,000 separate pieces of work have been turned out to date by the Public Utilities Wartime Workshop Board.

At this time eight shops are at work on the bits and pieces programme, three in Montreal, two in Toronto and one each in Queenston, Three Rivers and Shawinigan Falls. The operators include Montreal Tramways Co., Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons., Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Ontario Hydro and Toronto Transportation Commission. It is expected the Hamilton Gas Shops will start work shortly.

More to Come

While the amount of work processed by the board to date is relatively small, it is anticipated that the volume of work will undergo considerable expansion in the near future. Negotiations are now proceeding on a contract for 150,000 pieces which will be used in gun mounts and tanks.

Some of the parts actually being made in the utility shops include trunnions for tanks; couplings and covers for pumps; rudder control pinions and fuel cock control sleeves for planes and heavy plates and head covers for tanks.

Are Training Apprentices

The various utilities were also prepared to undertake training of soldiers in their garages, repair and maintenance shops. However, the board has been advised that the Army will not use these facilities for the time being.

Apprentices are being hired and put in the utility shops engaged in this war work. These men are receiving training which may prove to be of considerable assistance to war industries in need of trained men for production of vital war materials.

Quebec's Provincial Hydro Delivering Now to Noranda

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Quebec's provincially owned hydro-electric plant on the Upper Ottawa River is now in operation. Two of the three units started turning over on the 18th of last month and energy is now being delivered to Noranda Mines.

For more than two years the provincial government has been working on this project. The site was formerly owned by Noranda Power Co., subsidiary of the mine organization. Control was bought by the provincial government and development was undertaken by the National Electricity Syndicate. With reorganization of government services upon the entry of the Godbout Government, the task of the syndicate was turned over to the Quebec Streams Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. O. O. Lefebvre.

Deliver to Noranda

The plant is designed for three units, each rated at 16,000 h.p. At present two units are being operated at half load and some 15,000 h.p. being delivered to Noranda Mines.

The contract with Noranda Mines calls for delivery of 22,000 h.p., at a price of $25 per horsepower year based upon the monthly maximum delivery.

Cut Down Purchases

Heretofore Noranda Mines has been securing its power supply from Northern Quebec Power Co., subsidiary of Canada Northern Power Co., on a temporary basis.

With the delivery of 15,000 h.p. from the new Upper Ottawa development, Noranda has cut down its power load with Northern Quebec Power and the latter in turn has done likewise with Ontario Hydro.

In effect the reduction of 15,000 h.p in the load of Quebec Northern Power does not seriously affect net earnings of that company as receipts from sale of power received from Hydro were practically the same as the cost of the power.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
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Speed the work of plant expansion with • J-M Built-Up Asbestos and Asphalt Roofs • J-M Roll Roofings • J-M Insulating Board • J-M Asphalt Tile Flooring • J-M Rock Wool Insulation • J-M Asbestos Wall Boards • J-M Acoustical Service and Materials.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Eyes of the WORLD are on CANADA

In the "World of Tomorrow", Canada may well be a "key" country.

Expansion of war industries is providing plant and equipment, much of which will be of potential value for peacetime use.

Many new kinds of goods are now being and will be produced in Canada and there is also a flow of new industry from Abroad.

An influx of new population will mean larger markets and more production.

Forward looking Canadians will make their plans now for the future.

A good banking connection is of great value for both Canadian and Export transactions. Your use of this Bank's services will be welcomed.

BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST IN CANADA; in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic
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Correspondents Elsewhere.

The first job is to win the war | BE THRIFTY | Buy War Savings Certificates

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
EST'D. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

"Above all, I want Security"

MANY MEN have adventurous spirits. They are often disposed to "take a chance." But most women, particularly those left to face the world alone, crave security above all other considerations.

Our management of trust funds is based on this simple fact — that security is more important than speculative gain. We are conservative in our investment policies because we know that such a course is the surest way to obtain definite, regular income.

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ACME TRADE MARK
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Look for the ACME trademark when you buy — a guarantee of correct style and outstanding value.
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STYLED TO STAND OUT..
Built to Stand Up!

*BETTER LOOKING.. *BETTER LASTING.. *BETTER VALUE!
OLDSMOBILE
*B-44

Take a *look* at this big, broad-shouldered, new Oldsmobile for 1942—the "B-44". You'll see that it's "stamina-styled" to stay young for years—with extra-protective "Double-Duty" bumpers and new "Fuselage" fenders carried daringly across the front doors. And take a *drive* in this brawnier, huskier beauty. You'll find it's *planned, engineered* and *built* to give thousands of extra miles of dependable, gas-saving, oil-saving service! Available in two great series—five sparkling, quality-built models—all offered with Oldsmobile's famous Hydra-Matic Drive—and all proof positive that *"You can always count on Oldsmobile!"*

CANADIAN-BUILT BY GENERAL MOTORS

Investment Trends

Market Action Proves Profit in Second Place

Huntley Drummond's Ideas Supported By Stock Market Action and Relatively Small Gains in Dividends Related to Business Conditions

Canada's price control programme "is a reminder that, in a war for our very existence, profits must take second place," H. R. Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, told shareholders at the annual meeting. He went on to say that "profiteering has no relation to size, nor does it apply exclusively to employers."

There is a point here which has a direct bearing on the position of investors in Canadian stocks. Mr. Drummond pointed out that "business in Canada has reached a level unparalleled in the history of this country." But the stock market does not reflect such a condition nor do the figures, appearing elsewhere in The Post, for 1941 dividend payments by Canadian companies. Dividend payments are going to be up this year over 1940 but the gain will be only a little more than 2%.

The index of dividend payments compiled by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.—an index which indicates the trend rather than the amount of dividend payments—will apparently do well to end 1941 as high as closing 1940 levels.

There is nothing in this to suggest that investors, at least are doing any profiteering in this war. If what has happened to their capital values is considered their position becomes even less favorable when related to that of wage earners, for example. There has been no cost-of-living bonus to investors.

* * *

Market Actions

Meanwhile, the trends referred to in recent weeks in this column continue. Canadian markets hold their own; New York hits new lows; London hits new highs. The London stock exchange industrial share index on Dec. 2 again made a new high, this time taking it higher than its 1939 peaks and well above last year's top. New York is within two or three points of its 1940 panic lows. Canada is again in between.

It is worth drawing attention to the increasing number of commentators who suggest periods of weakness should be used to make purchases in the belief that higher levels will be seen, at least in the United States. This opinion is not yet unanimous and could probably still be upset by war news.

This stock market continues to be influenced by the war with its continual barrage of news from the battlefront—good and bad—and its clearly evident trends toward high taxes and government control—not only of business—but of our way of life.

* * *

Toward Modern Reports

Some people are suggesting that trends to date in this war are favoring the large corporation and that something approaching semi-monopolies under close government supervision is developing—faster in the United States than in Canada, it is claimed. Even if we throw out this idea as being improbable of development, the fact remains that a modern corporation has in its power a ready and powerful medium for getting its message across to the public.

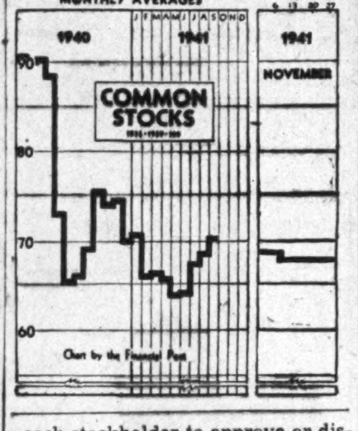
At least once a year—unfortunately in the majority of cases it remains still only once a year—the modern corporation reports to its shareholders. It tells the story of its year's operations, a story that in these days of stress and change is of ever greater interest.

The technique of publishing an annual report that is complete, understandable and interesting—three basic requirements—has been given a lot of study. Recently, the Executives Service Bulletin, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., published some ideas on this subject.

* * *

Minimum Not Enough

One comment is of special interest in outlining the requirements of the annual report:



"Directors would do well not to limit themselves to the minimum required by usage or the law, but should . . . use the opportunity in a manner to show their sense of responsibility, to increase confidence in our system of free enterprise, and to afford an opportunity to each stockholder to approve or disapprove the results for the year under review. This may involve the furnishing of yardsticks to show how accomplishment is measured, both by comparison with former periods in the history of the company under review as well as by comparative statistics for the particular industry."

* * *

For Employees Too

The time is passing when "the operations of a corporation were regarded as the business of management alone, and employees were not acquainted with the inner workings."

This means annual reports for employees as well as shareholders; and reports that are prepared with the idea of making them understandable for the employee whose knowledge of accounting terms, for example, may be even less than that of the average shareholder. Employees may be given a special report of their own or matters of particular interest to them may be given a separate section in the report.

In a particular case cited by the Metropolitan Life bulletin it is said:

"It is the aim of our management to give employees, stockholders and the general public such clear and precise information as will develop understanding of the common relationship between all the elements contributing to the organization. So doing, we go beyond formal requirement and project the facts and figures so that the actual picture can be seen. For all concerned, the reactions and results are good."

Montreal Stock Values Lower During October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Value of listings on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market declined during October. Out of 22 classifications, 17 were lower than at the end of September, making the total value $6,889 millions as at October 31, compared with $7,227 millions at the end of the previous month. A year ago this total was $6,788 millions.

THE INVESTMENT HOUSE IN WARTIME

REPATRIATION

THE repatriation of Canadian securities held by investors in the United Kingdom has been an important factor in strengthening Britain's dollar balances in Canada. Approximately half a billion Canadian dollars have been made available to the Bank of England in this manner—funds which are urgently needed in London at this time.

Canadian investment houses, with their established facilities for the sale of stocks and bonds, have been able to distribute substantial blocks of these repatriated securities to investors throughout the Dominion. In this way, a definite contribution is made to the wartime economy not only of Britain but also of Canada.

This house has played its part in distributing repatriated securities to Canadian investors. The nation-wide facilities of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited, make this organization an integral part of Canada's wartime financial activities.

VICTORY LOAN - 1941
Bought and Sold

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& COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James St. West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

205A

1941 Dividends Show Modest Gain Over '40

A comparatively small gain in dividends declared by Canadian companies for payment this month of $1.6 million brings the 1941 total, as estimated by The Financial Post, to $311.9 millions and indicates a gain of about $7 millions over 1940's total.

As shown by the monthly figures which are given below, the higher dividends paid this year have been the result of alternate monthly gains and losses, with no one month primarily responsible for the change. It is also worth pointing out that the rise in dividend total of about 2.3% is modest when compared with the rise of over 11% in The Financial Post index of Canadian business to October this year.

December is always the month of biggest dividends.

Many Extras

This year is no exception. Altogether 17 companies are paying extras this month; another seven companies have increased their payments; and six others are paying on arrears. Canada Cement is paying $2.75 a share on its preferred, marking the first time since 1938 that the full $6.50 a share has been paid for a year. Robert Mitchell is paying $1 a share, double its last previous payment. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse has also doubled its payment at $1 a share. Great Lakes Paper is paying 75 cents a share; Kerr Addison eight cents instead of five; Loblaw Groceterias Inc. an extra of 25 cents instead of 20 cents; and Associated Breweries $1 as a year-end payment.

Arrears of dividends are being reduced by Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Corrugated Paper Boxes, International Power, Reliance Grain, St. Lawrence Corp. and St. Lawrence Paper.

Brazilian Traction is paying 40 cents a share, first disbursement since 50 cents a share was paid in July, 1938. Cockshutt Plow has declared 25 cents for this month and another 25 cents for next June, first payments in 10 years.

United Corporations is making an initial payment of 25 cents a share on its class B stock and Western Steel Products an initial of 50 cents on its common.

Two companies, Kelvinator and Pressed Metals, have omitted payment of any dividend at this time.

Monthly Dividends

	1941 $	1940 $
January	23,026,402	22,938,309
February	10,655,895	6,779,319
March	27,821,583	28,740,412
April	23,823,789	23,487,730
May	7,230,853	7,827,144
June	58,275,666	58,518,502
July	26,855,735	27,675,919
August	9,938,960	6,920,483
September	27,599,095	25,783,812
October	20,225,863	24,036,274
November	10,404,508	7,688,527
December	66,022,672	64,380,727
Total	311,881,016	304,877,158

Summary of December Payments

	1941 $	1940 $
Dividends	66,022,672	64,380,727
Bond interest	23,249,000	20,805,000
Total	89,271,672	85,185,727

Dividend Payments

Industrials and Utilities

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Aluminum, com.	2q	5	1,488,820
Do., special	2	5	1,488,820
Do., pref.	†1.50q	5	118,494
Amer. Cyan., A, B	‡1.25	17	3,272,955
Anglo Can. Tel., A	.15q	1	73,065
Anglo Nor. Hold., p.	▲3.50	1	40,302
Asbestos Corp.	.15q	31	90,000
Do., bonus	.15	31	90,000
Assoc. Brew., c.	■1	22	238,000
Bathurst Pr. & Pap., A	.25q	1	100,000
Do., extra	.25	1	100,000
Blue Top Brew., A	30s	31	5,460
Brazilian Tr., ord.	.40	22	2,810,872
Bright, T. G.	.07½q	15	7,500
Do., pref.	1.50q	15	11,113
Canada Cycle, pfd.	1.25	26	11,926
Canada Bud Br.	.20s	11	30,000
Canada Cement, pfd.	2.75	20	552,389
Canada Cr. Stone	.10	31	6,374
Canada Dry	†.15q	9	92,273
Do., extra	†.40	9	246,072
Can. Dom. Sugar	■.37½q	1	562,500
Can. Forgings, A	.37½q	15	14,227
Canada Malting	.50q	15	99,486
Do., extra	.50	15	99,486
Canada Vinegars	.10q	1	9,200
Do., extra	.10	1	9,200
Can. W. & Cable, A	■1q	15	29,668
Do., B	■.50q	15	75,332
Do., pref.	■1.62½q	15	46,419
Can. Celanese	.25q	31	65,102
Do., bonus	.50	31	130,204
Do., pref.	1.75q	31	175,000
Can. Fairbanks, c.	1	1	80,000
Can. Indust. Alc., A, B	.15	1	166,786
Can. Inger. Rand	1q	4	190,400
Can. W. Nat. Gas., p.	1.50q	1	39,373
Catelli Food, pfd.	.37s	10	14,198
Cap. Wire Cloth	50	1	12,500
Do., pref.	.37q	1	3,700
Cel. of Amer., part. pf.	†3.50s	31	518,626
Cockshutt Plow	.25	18	75,169
Confed. Amuse., pfd.	4	19	21,468
Corr. Pap. Box, pfd.	1.75	1	11,203
Do., arrears	1.75	1	11,203
Crow's N. Coal	■1.50	3	93,189
David & Frere, A	.25q	31	8,750
Distillers Seag., c.	.55½q	15	972,717
Dom. Envelope, pfd.	1.75q	1	7,402
Dom. Foundries, pfd.	1.50q	1	18,000
Dunlop Tire	.50	20	28,384
Do., pref.	.62½s	31	20,592
Electrolux	†.20q	15	247,500
English Elec., A	.62½q	15	26,622
Famous Players	.25q	27	107,631
Fanny Farmer	†.37½q	18	136,894
Do., extra	†.25	18	91,262
Ford Motor, A, B	.25q	22	414,740
Gatineau Power, c.	.15	31	249,330
Gt. Lakes Pap., A, B, p.	.75	31	150,000
Growers' Wine	.05s	15	18,360
Ham. Un. Theat., pfd.	1.25q	31	8,572
Hinde & Dauch	.25q	20	74,983
Imperial Tob., ord.	.10q	31	945,103
Imperial Varnish	.12½q	1	6,701
Do., extra	.10	1	5,361
Do., pref.	.37½q	1	4,020
Inter. C. Baking	1.50s	10	31,717
Inter. Power, pref.	▲1.25	29	100,000
Lake of W. Mill.	.30	1	44,308
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	26,250
Langley's, pref.	■.50	12	2,828
Laura Secord	.20q	1	57,500
Loblaw Groc., A, B	.25q	1	307,089
Do., extra	.12½	1	103,544
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†.25q	1	84,870
Louisiana Land	†.10q	15	296,495
MacKinnon Steel, p.	1.25q	15	5,837
Melchers Dist., pf.	.30s	15	37,500
Mitchell, Robt.	1	15	72,400
Montreal Cottons	1q	15	30,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	52,500
Mtl. Ref. & Stor., pfd.	1.25s	16	23,578
North Amer. Elev., pfd.	1.75q	1	5,524
Northwest. Util., pfd.	1.50q	1	15,180
N. S. Light & Pr., pf.	1.50q	1	36,450
Ogilvie Flour, pfd.	1.75q	1	35,000
Paton Manufacturing	.50q	15	5,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	10,500
Regent Knit., pfd.	.40q	1	6,400
Reliance Grain, pfd.	1.62½	15	32,500
Do., arrears	1.62½	15	32,500
Rolland Paper, pfd.	1.50q	1	22,500
Russell Indust.	.20q	26	16,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	26	15,284
Simon & Sons	.15q	20	4,507
Do., pref.	1.75q	20	4,635
St. Law. Corp., A	▲■1	22	293,317
St. Law. Pap., pfd.	▲■1.50	22	209,701
Toronto Elevators, p.	.68q	6	10,279
Union Gas	.30q	15	141,239
Walker-Good.	1q	15	724,004
Do., pref.	.25q	15	140,204
Walkerville Brew.	.05	8	18,750
West Can. Hydro	.05	1	5,000
Do., pref.	.20	1	10,762
West Koot. Pwr., pfd.	1.75q	31	8,750
Western Steel	*.50	1	58,991
Total			20,016,498
Mining Companies			
Auner Gold	.04	1	80,000
Beattie Gold	.04	20	192,505
Berens River	*.03	18	60,000
Bulolo Gold	1.50	23	1,500,000
Can. Malartic Gold	.02q	20	73,027
Chesterville L. L.	.05	30	86,777
Cochenour Willans	.03	20	87,349
Coniaurum	.04q	20	110,669
Cons. Smelters	.50s	31	1,638,165
Do., bonus	.75	31	2,457,247
Delnite Mines	.03	30	89,363
Falconbridge Nickel	.05	20	166,875
Granby Cons.	†■.15	1	67,539
Hallnor Mines	.15q	1	300,000
Hard Rock Gold	.03	23	89,702
Hollinger Cons.	.05	2	246,000
Do., extra	.05	2	246,000
Hudson Bay M.	1	17	2,757,973
Inter. Nickel, c.	†.50q	31	7,292,012
Island Mountain	.10	15	105,071
Kerr Addison	.08	29	378,424
Kerr Lake M.	†.05	17	30,000
Lake Shore M.	.35q	15	700,000
Little Long Lac	.10	20	184,100
Macassa Mines	.08q	15	214,246
Do., extra	.03	15	80,340
MacL. Cockshutt	.10	1	286,249
Madsen R. Lake	03	1	104,985
Malartic Goldfields	.05	22	200,000
McIntyre Porc.	.55½q	1	442,880
McKen. R. Lake	.03q	15	88,050
Negus Mines	.02½	15	49,925
Nipissing Mines	■.15	11	180,000
Noranda Mines	1q	15	2,239,772
Northern Empire	.20	22	80,000
Pamour Porcupine	.06	1	300,000
Perron Gold	■.04q	20	80,000
Do., extra	■.06	20	120,000
Pickle Crow	.10q	31	300,000
Placer Develop.	.60	23	446,400
Proprietary Mines	.08	30	78,984
Quebec Gold	.02	15	53,450
Sherritt Gordon	.05	15	243,721
Siscoe Gold	.02	15	92,801
Sudbury Basin	.02½	30	42,237
Sylvanite Gold	.07q	27	230,965
Upper Can. Mines	.03	10	88,890
Ventures	■.10	30	157,395
Waite Amulet	.20	10	660,000
Total			25,800,098
Oil Companies			
Andian National	†1s	1	2,550,000
Do., extra	†.50	1	1,275,000
Anglo Can. Oil	.02	20	45,000
Candn. Oil, c. bonus	.20	15	28,752
Four Star Pete.	1c	30	10,000
Imperial Oil	.25c	1	6,741,269
Inter. Petroleum	.50s	1	7,162,044
Do., pref.	.50c	1	100,000
Royalite Oil	.50s	1	358,743
Stuart D. Oil, p.	.20q	1	8,376
Total			18,279,184
Financial			
Bk. Can. Nationale	2q	1	140,000
Bank of Montreal	2q	1	720,000
Bank of Toronto	2.50q	1	150,000
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., p.	.50q	1	7,575
Confederation Life	1.50q	31	15,000
Cons. & Std. Sec., p.	.37½s	15	12,000
Dom & Anglo Inv., p.	1.25q	1	16,187
Dom. Scot. Inv., pfd.	.50q	1	24,568
Grey & Bruce Tr.	1¾q	20	5,447
Do., bonus	¼%	20	1,361
Indust. Accept., A	.25q	31	22,566
Do., pref.	1.25q	31	18,750
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	.31¼q	15	7,500
Royal Bank	2q	1	700,000
Sec Can. Int. Inv. Tr., p.	.10q	1	3,714
Sovereign Life	1.25a	15	10,500
United Corp., B	*.25	22	59,947
Un. Gold Eq. st. c.	.06s	30	11,777
Total			1,926,892
Grand total			66,022,672

q—Quarterly. s—Semi-annually. a—annually.
†Payable in U. S. funds.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
*Initial. ▲Arrears.
‡Payable in new 5% pref. stock.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	7	3	4	10	12	7		1515	8	19	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
1929-40:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.3	212.5	168.2	123.2	163.1	202.1	297.5	160.9	329.3	180.5
Low	68.5	49.8	63.6	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	68.2	84.6	68.4	64.0
1941: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	77.6	74.1	72.1	51.6	110.6	96.3	104.3	84.0	75.4	94.7	77.3	71.3
Feb.	72.9	63.8	69.5	48.7	105.0	90.1	96.6	77.3	68.8	90.9	71.3	66.5
Mar.	73.6	65.4	69.5	49.5	103.1	87.9	93.7	78.5	67.0	89.9	70.7	66.8
Apr.	73.2	63.9	68.6	49.4	101.3	88.6	88.1	77.8	62.2	89.7	68.2	65.8
May	71.8	59.7	63.4	51.3	97.4	88.6	82.8	74.4	60.3	88.3	65.2	63.9
June	72.0	59.5	67.5	48.0	101.1	90.1	87.3	74.9	62.0	89.0	67.1	64.0
July	76.3	66.1	67.5	48.4	105.7	90.5	94.3	77.8	65.3	89.7	70.6	67.5
Aug.	76.8	70.2	72.4	49.1	106.3	91.8	95.7	79.7	64.4	89.7	71.2	67.8
Sept.	80.5	78.5	75.1	51.3	108.4	93.3	102.4	82.4	68.8	91.2	74.7	71.0
Weekly Figures:												
Oct. 2	80.7	78.6	78.8	52.3	107.4	93.1	102.3	82.4	69.6	91.3	75.5	71.2
Oct. 9	78.5	74.5	75.9	51.3	104.5	92.1	99.4	80.0	67.3	91.0	72.9	69.5
Oct. 16	77.6	75.1	75.9	50.7	104.7	91.0	97.3	78.5	67.6	90.4	72.7	68.5
Oct. 23	78.4	75.9	71.1	51.0	105.8	92.4	99.1	78.9	67.8	90.9	72.7	69.3
Oct. 30	78.6	76.5	75.0	51.6	107.7	92.2	99.1	78.3	65.9	90.9	71.6	68.9
Nov. 6	78.2	75.1	73.3	53.1	109.0	91.9	100.7	77.7	66.1	90.7	71.7	69.2
Nov. 13	78.2	75.8	74.2	53.0	110.5	90.6	102.0	77.8	66.2	92.0	71.5	68.6
Nov. 20	78.0	77.9	76.1	52.4	109.7	90.7	104.0	78.1	65.4	92.1	71.1	68.7
Nov. 27	78.5	76.7	75.8	53.1	110.9	90.8	103.7	77.7	64.4	91.8	70.2	68.5

*High and low for year from 1929 to 1940 inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For 1929 to 1938 inclusive the base is 1926=100; for 1939 and subsequent years the base is 1935-39=100.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Dec. 2	95.36	89.36	68.33	19.23
Dec 1	94.37	89.34	68.30	18.91
Nov. 29	94.38	88.92	68.25	18.87
Nov. 28	94.12	88.39	68.13	18.96
Nov. 27	95.00	88.95	68.39	18.98
Nov. 26	94.95	89.59	69.01	19.18
Month ago	93.62	91.29	68.42	18.46
Year ago	100.94	105.51	67.74	21.94
High 1941	103.48	109.76	75.30	21.62
Low 1941	85.87	88.81	59.30	16.73

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Dec. 2	43.2	61.7	55.5	80.84	59.11
Dec. 1	43.4	61.1	55.2	78.65	58.94
Nov. 29	43.5	60.9	55.1	79.52	59.20
Nov. 28	43.6	61.0	55.2	79.66	59.21
Nov. 27	43.6	61.0	55.2	79.75	59.35
Nov. 26	43.6	61.0	55.2	80.43	59.26
Month ago	44.0	60.3	54.9	79.39	61.97
Year ago	55.2	67.1	63.1	84.83	77.28
High 1941	54.3	66.6	62.3	88.90	79.99
Low 1941	42.1	52.3	49.3	58.96	58.94

Bond Tenders

12 noon, Dec. 6, Twp. Uxbridge, Goodwood, Ont. — $7,908, 4%, five years. H. [illegible]

60% Hir. Walker Net Sales Goes in Duties

But This Whisky and Industrial Alcohol Firm Finds Business Not Seriously Hurt by War

National defense programmes in the United States and in Canada have not had any marked direct effect on the operations of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd., it is pointed out in the prospectus covering the offering of $15 millions in serial debentures in the United States.

Prices of grain, which is the company's principal raw material, have increased substantially although there has been no indication of actual shortages which might force curtailment of production. Higher sales of finished products in both Canada and the United States have more than offset the increased cost of production because of higher raw material prices, wages and selling costs.

In Canada substantial utilization of the facilities of the Toronto distillery of Gooderham & Worts Ltd., and of the Corbyville distillery of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., is being made to manufacture alcohol required by the Canadian government for defense purposes.

This year Gooderham & Worts Ltd. erected an additional still with a daily capacity of about 7,500 Imperial proof gallons at its Toronto plant, principally to produce alcohol for the government.

To date the American company has not produced any alcohol or other products for the defense programme, but it has offered to devote a portion of its facilities to produce alcohol from grain to be furnished by the U. S. government.

Dumbarton Partly Closed

In Scotland, the Dumbarton plant has been unable to operate this year in so far as the grain distillery section of operation is concerned.

In spite of curtailed production, shipments of matured whisky from Scotland to the United States, Canada and other export markets have proceeded without serious interruption throughout the period of hostilities. According to the most recent information available to the company, the only damage resulting from enemy action has been to inventories stored in outside warehouses to the extent of £24,570, for which the company has a claim in full under the compulsory insurance plans.

Government Gets 60%

Hiram Walker reports total net sales for the year ended Aug. 31, 1941, of $102.2 millions. But about 60% of this was excise taxes and import duties imposed on the company's products. In the United States the excise tax on distilled spirits was increased from $2 to $2.25 per U. S. proof gallon on July 1, 1938; to $3 on July 1, 1940; and to $4 on Oct. 1, 1941. In September, 1939, the Canadian excise duty was increased from $4 to $7 per Imperial proof gallon.

The approximate proportion which these excise taxes and import duties have made in sales volume of the past three years is illustrated from the following tabulation:

How Taxes Inflate Sales

Years ended Aug. 31:	Net sales $	Excise taxes & import duties includ. in net sales $
1939	68,325,810	34,018,997
1940	78,678,677	42,544,196
1941	102,156,227	62,905,956

The company estimates that the amount of Canadian, United States and British liquor taxes and duties which would be payable upon withdrawal of liquor from bond, and which constitutes a lien on inventories of whisky carried on the books of subsidiary companies, at approximately $350 millions. As these taxes are not payable until withdrawal of the liquor from bond, they are not taken up as a liability in the accounts. Inventory valuations would increase correspondingly to the amount paid in respect of these taxes and duties.

Building Inventories

During the last five years the American subsidiaries have continued to build up inventories of aging whisky and, to a lesser degree, the Canadian and Scottish subsidiaries of the Canadian company have likewise increased inventories to assure an adequate supply of aged whiskies in their respective markets.

How the company's inventories have grown over the past six years is shown from the following table:

Inventories

	—In U.S.—		Can. & Scotland	
As at Aug. 31:	U.S. proof gals. (000's)	Book value Can. funds $ 000	Imp. proof gals. (000's)	Book value Can. funds $ 000
1936	19,160	4,900	13,408	7,894
1937	28,496	8,041	14,642	9,836
1938	41,076	9,753	15,897	10,854
1939	44,804	9,148	17,232	11,179
1940	46,870	9,253	18,157	11,154
1941	49,580	10,150	19,417	11,500

In the year ended Aug. 31, 1941, sale of alcoholic beverage products comprised about 98% of the company's total consolidated net sales. The balance consists principally of industrial alcohol.

Advertising Costs Heavy

Advertising, establishment of brand names and other promotional activities have been important in maintaining an increasing sales volume, it is stated. In certain states and provinces the promotion of liquor sales is regulated or prohibited by law. Total expenditures on advertising in each of the past five years have been as follows:

Advertising Expenditures (In Canadian Dollars)

Years ended Aug. 31:	U.S. Company $	Other Subsid. Can. Company $	Total $
1937	2,121,248	168,921	2,290,169
1938	2,615,536	186,360	2,801,896
1939	2,267,423	176,112	2,443,535
1940	2,657,542	130,197	2,787,739
1941	3,083,740	102,147	3,185,887

The percentage which advertising has been to net sales is: 1941, 3.12%; 1940, 3.54%; 1939, 3.58%.

The Hiram Walker organization has about 4,800 employees, of which about 3,900 are in the United States.

How profits and sales have been divided between the company's various divisions is illustrated by the following tabulation:

Sales Division

	Consol. Net Sales $	U. S. Subsids. Sales $
1939	68,325,810	58,102,310
1940	78,678,677	61,465,581
1941	102,156,227	82,921,499

Profit Division

	Consol. Net Profit $	Profit U.K. Subsids. $	Profit U.S. Subsids. $
1939	5,295,979	*397,608	1,311,374
1940	6,065,664	915,253	1,682,619
1941	6,921,969	1,394,262	2,748,362

*Loss.

MEIGHEN SPEAKS PLAINLY

The Financial Post herewith reprints an editorial from the issue of November 22 for reference in connection with letters of Dr. H. A. Bruce, M.P. and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, cited in this issue.

Three points stand out in Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's forthright acceptance speech of last week.

1. The anomaly of strictly party government in a war of life and death.

2. Failure to effectively mobilize the nation's man power and achieve a state of total war.

3. The need for "compulsory selective service over the whole field of war."

Mr. Meighen lays the blame for failure to come "even in sight of a state of total war" on our failure to adequately mobilize our man power. He terms our present methods "illogical, cruelly unjust and tragically inefficient."

His remedy is clear-cut, unequivocal. He supports the view now being held by an increasing number of Canadians, namely the need for "compulsory selective service over the whole field of war."

Reputedly the Meighen "draft" was engineered and executed by a well organized group who in the past have been notoriously more selfish than statesmanlike. Last week in a staff writer dispatch from Ottawa the following paragraph appeared in the Toronto Telegram:

> "In the background, although not in Ottawa, is understood to have been General D. M. Hogarth, wealthy mining magnate, who is credited with holding the view that it was necessary to place Mr. Meighen in the House where he could spur on the war effort."

That they prevailed in the recent Ottawa meeting is due partly to Mr. Meighen's personal prestige and leadership qualifications and partly to the fact that no alternative for speeding Canada's war effort seemed available.

It is now clearly up to Mr. Meighen to demonstrate that he can rise above the rather sinister implications of his "machine" support.

One thing which Mr. Meighen should insist upon is additional support in the House of Commons.

This week the Ottawa Journal suggests editorially that the most effective way to do this would be to "bring with him two or three outstanding men; men such as Murdock-McPherson and George Drew."

Another equally important suggestion is that he be given by his party a research staff capable of providing accurate information and "able to watch trends and developments and relieve him of the routine of details

FEATURES
in the December issue
THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Government's economic policy —price ceilings
Excess profits taxation
Business management
Inventory reserve
Overlapping of government audits
Montreal's Default — causes and cure
Current accounting literature
Published monthly. $3.00 per annum. Subscription open to all. A. H. Carr, Editor, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

BROWN COMPANY REORGANIZATION

Brown Company is pleased to announce that its reorganization in accordance with Plan confirmed October 21, 1940 has been consummated and that the securities issuable under said Plan are now available for delivery in accordance with the Plan and with the Order of Court relating to its Consummation.

The Company is mailing to all security owners known to it and to all unsecured creditors entitled to receive Preferred Stock appropriate Letters of Transmittal. Additional Letters of Transmittal can be obtained by security owners resident in Canada from The Royal Bank of Canada, Exchange Sub-Agent, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, and by all other security owners from the National Bank of Commerce of Portland, Exchange Agent, Portland, Maine, P. O. Box 1200.

Checks are being mailed today to all unsecured creditors entitled to cash.

BROWN COMPANY

Dated: December 1, 1941.

A Leading Canadian Industry

Massey-Harris Company, Limited—

(1) Is the largest producer of agricultural implements in the British Empire;

(2) Is actively engaged in the manufacture of shells and airplane wings;

(3) Earned in 1940 $2,063,614 available for bond interest of $442,125. Advance reports indicate higher earnings for 1941;

(4) Showed net current assets at November 30th, 1940 of $22,788,904 and total bonds outstanding at $10,500,000.

The 4¼% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds due March 1st, 1954, of Massey-Harris Company, Limited provide an attractive bond investment at 97⅝ and interest yielding 4.50%.

Descriptive memorandum forwarded upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Appointed Director of The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Mr. H. M. Turner has been appointed a Director of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. A vice-president of The Canadian General Electric Company Limited, Mr. Turner is widely known in Canadian business circles.

Born in Hanover, Mass., Mr. Turner joined the General Electric Company in 1922, following his graduation from Tufts College, Boston, as a mechanical engineer. He came to The Canadian General Electric Company in Toronto in 1926, and became Comptroller in 1936. His appointment as vice-president of the Company was made in January, 1941.

Canada Steamships Add to Directors

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Paul F. Sise, president of Northern Electric Co., Montreal, and Joseph M. Pigott of the Hamilton construction firm of Pigott Co., have been elected to the board of directors of Canada Steamship Lines.

SERVICES OFFERED

Western Executive, 49, veteran of first World War, presently engaged in non-essential business, wishes to become identified with war effort. Twenty years experience in office management and supervision of large agency staff.
Well qualified to meet public and analyze problems. Prepared to serve in Industry or Government service anywhere that talents might be more useful. Box 190, The Financial Post, Toronto.

How To Secure the Facts To Solve Your Business Problems...

. . . . let The Financial Post's specialized research staff help you when new controls create new problems.

Your business, no doubt, has many new problems to face as a result of the war; problems for which there is no precedent and which prompt you to ask: "Where can we get the facts we need?"

If the answer is to be found in research into business conditions or in the financial record of Canadian companies, we can help you.

The Financial Post organization has been able to give profitable assistance to a number of companies in recent months. For example, one sought an extensive survey of corporation earnings — a survey which no other organization was so well equipped to furnish.

You and your executives may now be studying some situation the solution of which could be aided by a specialized study.

Why not write us? If we can help, we shall be glad to offer you a plan. All work is done on a basis of a fee which is based on the time required. An estimate can be given in advance.

Special Investigation Department
THE FINANCIAL POST
481 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO . . . DOMINION SQUARE BLDG., MONTREAL

Bond Markets

Montreal Supervision Now Under Discussion

Budgetary Committee to Keep Word on City's Affairs — British Protests Against Plan Continue to Appear

Progress of the Montreal plan has now reached the point where discussions of the form of supervision to be carried on with the executive committee of the Montreal City Council are under way.

The general pattern of supervision has been agreed upon, The Financial Post is informed, and will consist of a budgetary committee composed of representatives of creditors, the Quebec Municipal Commission and the city.

The full extent of the committee's powers, and the rules under which those powers will be exercised, have not been finally decided upon, but The Post is told there is no question that supervision will be adequate and will not be relaxed until Montreal's finances have made substantial improvement.

British Protests

Meantime, complaints of the plan's conditions continue to come from certain groups in London. Although British institutional holders, by far the most important investors in the city, had representatives on the committee and approved the plan, a "Stock Exchange Committee" has been formed in protest.

Basis of the protest appears largely to be the inability of certain investors to reconcile the fact that any city in Canada could be in difficulties at a time when the Dominion is building up sterling credits. Even though a number of periodicals in Britain have admitted that there is no direct channel between the Dominion Treasury and that of Montreal, the theory crops up with almost every article dealing with the subject.

Another complaint is that small British holders were not notified of the full details of the plan before it was submitted. Actually, British holders, whose securities are nearly all registered in their own names, were informed that the plan was in progress considerably earlier than were Canadian and U. S. holders of bearer certificates.

• • •

More Information

Other points raised in criticism of the plan appear to indicate definite lack of appreciation of the serious state reached by Montreal's finances. And in this connection the Investors' Chronicle of London points out that better facilities should be arranged to ensure that investors are able to take steps before all the milk has been spilled. Says the Chronicle;

> It is not the first time that a similar state of affairs has occurred, and I suggest that one of the first investment reforms in the postwar world should be to ensure that any debtor must issue periodical statements of his financial condition and see that these statements reach his creditor. There has been too great a tendency in the past for banking houses and brokers to act as agents for overseas loans and then to lose interest completely in the fate of the loans.
>
> No one would suggest that the agent can be held responsible for the subsequent behavior of the debtor. But at least he could see that the debtor's affairs are not allowed to go from bad to worse without the bondholder being any the wiser, and without some protest being made or some action taken to put things right.

• • •

Those Bond "Ceilings"

Last week attention was called in this column to the fact that several of the formerly discounted bonds have risen in price to a point approaching their "ceiling." That ceiling is roughly the call value of the bonds concerned since there would seem little likelihood of speculative issues selling at yields comparable with high-grade bonds which have established their position in years when the volume of business was lower.

It should be pointed out that, while the conservative investor should keep a close eye on these ceilings, the call value of discounted bonds does not always determine the top level which the security may reach. A number of issues carry arrears of interest which raise their "ceilings" substantially above par. Some of these ceilings are indicated in a recent letter of Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto, investment dealers:

	A	B	C	D
Abitibi, 5%, 1953 ..	‡87	50	137	75
Brown Co., 5%, '59	*102½	*10	*112½	79
Candn. Vickers, 6%, 1947	102	17½	119½	100
Candn. Locomotive. 6%, 1953	105	27	132	100
Montreal Drydocks, 6%, 1948	100	14½	114½	92

A. Call price. B. Arrears Dec. 31, 1941, exclusive of interest on interest.

C. "Ceiling." D. Approx. mkt. price.

‡In receivership. Payment of 13% on account of principal was made Oct. 15, 1941.

*U. S. funds.

These arrears, when added to the call price leave the ceilings on these issues comfortably above market prices. Whether the gap will be closed is, of course, another matter entirely. The bonds shown are simply quoted in order to clarify specific issues.

Reorganization for Brown Co. Completed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Brown Co., one of the more important wood pulp producers in New Hampshire and Quebec, announces that its plan of reorganization as confirmed by the United States District Court, has been consummated and the new securities to be issued are now available for delivery.

Under the plan, holders of the first mortgage bonds will receive for each $1,000 bond, $600 in principal amount of 5% general mortgage bonds, cumulative as to interest from Dec. 1, 1939; voting trust certificates for 6½ shares of new $6 cumulative convertible preferred stock; voting trust certificates for 28 shares of new common stock; $1.67 in cash and a voting trust certificate for 1/20th of a share of new preferred stock for each Series "A" bond, and $25 in cash and a voting trust certificate for 1/10th of a share of new preferred stock for each Series "B" bond.

It was also announced that $4.5 millions of the $6.5 millions loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has been taken down by the company. The balance of $2 millions has been reserved for capital improvement.

After giving effect to consummation of the plan and receipt of the $4.5 millions from the R. F. C., it is indicated that consolidated current assets of the company and its subsidiaries, before making provision for allowances for fees and expenses to be approved by the Court and the R. F. C., will exceed consolidated current liabilities by not less than $12.6 millions. Further, the company will have no other liabilities except on account of the R. F. C. loan, and new general mortgage bonds not in excess of $12,849,300 principal amount.

The new directors have taken over operation of the business from the trustee in the 77B proceedings. These directors are:

- ROBERT BRAUN, Fidelity Trust Co., Portland, Me.;
- ORTON B. BROWN, trustee, Brown Co.;
- JOHN H. FAHEY, Home Owners Loan Corp.;
- JOHN J. HAGERTY, New England Agency, R.F.C.;
- H. P. KENDALL, The Kendall Co., Boston, Mass.
- WILLIAM DEKRAFFT, New York City;
- GEORGE A. MORRIS, Ogilvie Flour Mills, Montreal;
- SERGE SEMENENKO, First National Bank of Boston;
- LAURENCE F. WHITTEMORE, Boston & Maine Railroad.

Name Three Trustees

The three voting trustees are:

- CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, chairman, State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass.;
- T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, chairman of United Fruit Co., Boston, Mass.;
- DR. ERNEST H. HOPKINS, president, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

H. P. Carruth has been elected vice-president in charge of operations of the company. E. H. Maling, treasurer and assistant treasurer; R. W. Bowlen, assistant treasurer; John B. Hopkins, secretary; and Leonard A. Pierce, clerk.

Montreal Apartments Meeting Called for 19th

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Notice is given that in accordance with provisions of the trust deed of the Montreal Apartments Ltd., holders of 4% first mortgage sinking fund coupon bonds called to a special meeting on Nov. 28, that the meeting stands adjourned to Dec. 19 in Montreal.

Bond Redemptions

Bond issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
H. Walker deb. ..	4½%	1945	Dec. 9	102
Eastern Car	*6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Mississippi R. Pr.	‡5%	1951	Jan. 1	105
Can. Bakeries ..	6½%	1945	Jan. 15	102½
Para. Pict. deb. .	3½%	1947	Dec. 12	par
Shaw. W. & Pr.	▲3½%	1946	Dec. 30	100½

*$45,000. ‡$148,600.

▲Collateral trust notes.

Shareholders' Vote Favors Massey Plan

Stapells-Pardoe Group Announces Intention to Oppose Court Approval

Plans to proceed with formal application for court sanction of the Massey-Harris Co.'s reorganization plans are under way, following the approval voted by both preferred and common shareholders at the recent meetings. No forecast can be made as to when this application may be made but it should not be long delayed.

The Stapells-Pardoe group, which led the opposition at the meeting of common shareholders, tells The Financial Post that it plans to appear before the court and to continue its attempts to have the plan thrown out.

At the meeting on Nov. 27, common shareholders voted approval of the plan. Details of the vote, announced at the adjourned meeting on Dec. 2, indicated that 424,933 shares were voted in favor of the plan and 100,449 voted against. In addition to this, 9,029 shares were voted in favor of the plan but the proxies are subject to further verification and 818 shares voted against the plan are also being verified. There were 120 valid proxies made out to both J. S. Duncan, president of the company, and H. G. Stapells, chairman of the common shareholders' committee. These have not yet been voted and are being checked further to determine which proxy is the one intended. Proxies for another 110 shares, also naming both Duncan and Stapells, are being verified.

Altogether there were 526,684 common shares represented in person, or by proxy, and voted, proxies for 9,847 shares held for further verification, and for 230 shares naming both Duncan and Stapells. The company has 739,622 common shares outstanding.

Preferred In Favor

The preferred shareholders had no criticisms to make and accepted the plan practically unanimously. At the meeting on Nov. 26, 100,849 preferred shares were voted in favor of the plan and only 50 shares against.

Confidence in the future of the Massey-Harris Co. was expressed by James S. Duncan, president, to the recent special meeting of shareholders. He was replying to other shareholders who had suggested that the company's future was uncertain and that it could not count upon continued good earnings.

Committee Opposes

Opposition to the plan at the common shareholders' meeting on Nov. 27, was led by the Stapells-Pardoe group. This group argued that the present was not the proper time to bring out a plan of reorganization, that insufficient attention was paid to real value of the company's assets and that there was no adequate reason to reduce the proportionate equity held by common shareholders.

Mr. Pardoe suggested that the plan was worked out by Wood, Gundy & Co., but this brought the reply from Mr. Gundy himself that the only connection his firm had with the plan was to agree to a request from the Massey-Harris Co. to have a member of the Wood, Gundy firm assist in working out the plan.

It was suggested by some shareholders that the discussion had been monopolized by "batteries of lawyers" and that "the sooner brokers stay out of the industry the better it will be."

MacLean Co. Man On Price Board

Kenneth R. Wilson, editorial representative of The MacLean Publishing Company in Ottawa, has been loaned to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as a "dollar-a-year" man.

K. R. WILSON

It was most important that business interests and the public generally should be informed promptly on the most far-reaching step the government had taken in connection with the regimentation of business, wholesale, retail and manufacturing.

Because of Mr. Wilson's background of reporting and interpreting the unfolding of Canada's wartime policies, his assistance was urgently requested by the Board in providing the press and public of Canada with the full story of how price fixing will work.

Mr. Wilson was at once released for this work on a temporary basis.

INCREASING . . .

the assets of your estate, or its liquidity, are not the only means of protecting it against greatly increased taxation. There are other legitimate and practical ways of meeting this problem. Our officers will be glad to discuss them with you.

THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Head Office: 253 Bay Street • Uptown: 36 Bloor Street West

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1941.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 26, 1941.

We will buy:

Brint.-Peterboro Cpt. @40
Can. Machinery Com @7½
C. P. R. Pref ...... @2⅝
Dunlop Tire Pref. @22⅝
Hayes Steel Common 14½

PLAXTON, CHERRY & McDONNELL
330 Bay Street Toronto
AD. 5801

E. C. Fox Appointed a Director of The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Mr. E. C. Fox, prominent Canadian business executive, has been appointed a director of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Fox is Chairman of the Board of Canadian Cottons Limited, Vice-Chairman of the Board of McMaster University, from which he graduated in 1906, and for several years has served as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Toronto General Hospital.

IS YOUR ADVERTISING *Alive?*

ALIVENESS is the common denominator of successful advertising today. In a world full of action, even dignity must have about it the pulsating quality of a Churchill speech. This world is no place for sleepy platitudes and decorative persiflage. People's emotions run fast. Their minds are quick; their attention darts about; their spirits are restless. Some people lament the passing of leisureliness and try cosily to ignore the fact that it *has* passed.

The world is on a fast march. The whole panorama of our epoch-making times is unfolding rapidly. It may not always be so, *but it is so today*. People are restless and in a hurry, and all the slow men's wishing can't make it otherwise.

The young and virile have stepped forward to meet this cold challenging force of speed; have learned to enjoy it, to revel in it in advertising, in publishing as in every mechanical advance. No publishing force in Canada has greater virility than New World. None is more attractive to people who demand zestful action. New World's rapid success is proof of its value to advertisers. Many firms have been surprised at the quick reaction towards campaigns carried by New World, particularly among urban people.

No magazine throughout the whole history of publishing in Canada has achieved so much in so short a time. Nowhere can the advertising dollar be better spent. There is about New World a fine zestful quality which will add to the aliveness of your advertising.

It will pay you to study the facts of New World's success.

For the fourth time in less than two years, **NEW WORLD** announces an increase in its circulation guarantee.

At the new figure of 100,000 net paid (A.B.C.), **NEW WORLD** circulation is now up 100% over its initial guaranteed level.

★MARCH 1940—50,000 Guaranteed
★JULY 1940—70,000 Guaranteed
★NOVEMBER 1940—80,000 Guaranteed
★JANUARY 1941—90,000 Guaranteed
★DECEMBER 1941—100,000 Guaranteed

NEW WORLD is *Alive*

The Editorial Page . .

Vulnerable on Two Fronts

Canada's remarkable progress in the output of war materials has overshadowed weaknesses in two other equally vital categories, the supply of fighting men and the output of food. Before we win peace, still further production of tanks, planes, guns and ships will undoubtedly be required, but after a slow start we are now getting capacity geared to turn out that production. On the other fronts, however, we are definitely falling down.

Recruiting is lagging and because of a shortage of labor there is grave risk that the output of vital foods for ourselves and the people of Great Britain may actually decrease next year.

These are not separate problems, they all have one common denominator—manpower. As the Windsor Star aptly sums up.

> "To make its maximum war effort, this country has to provide fighting men, materials of war and food. Each one is of vital importance, and only the most serious consequences can follow a falling down in any phase. Our men simply cannot be left to follow blindly the shifting trends. There is need for judicious direction, backed up, if necessary, by the authority the government possesses to allocate labor by force of law."

It will be too late, much too late if we let these problems hang fire until the actual need for trained fighting men and finished food arises. It takes time, six months to a year to remedy both.

Green hands cannot man planes, ships or tanks. They must be trained. And we cannot produce more bacon, more cheese, more milk and more eggs unless we provide the foundation stock and the feed for that stock and the men to look after that stock and grow the feed required for it, well in advance. The time to remedy these weaknesses is not next spring or next summer, but right now.

License Plates Are Steel

Should the Canadian provinces adopt the "permanent" type of automobile license plates?

Obviously this is hardly a question that can be given any off-hand answer but it is one of current interest and importance in view of our critical shortage of steel.

Ontario requires about 350 tons of steel annually for its automobile license plates. Allowing a proportionate amount for the other provinces this means that at least 750 tons metal is issued for this purpose every year in Canada. Probably much of this can be salvaged, in fact Ontario motorists are being specifically requested to turn in old plates, but would not a permanent marker be still more worthwhile?

In the United States, Connecticut has been pioneering the use of "permanent" license plates for some time. After next year, California, Delaware and Wisconsin are going to adopt "permanent" plates. Other states may follow, all because of the shortage of metal in the United States. Canada is suffering from this metal shortage fully as much as the United States. Can we afford to toss 750 tons on the scrap heap each year?

A Job to be Done

The problem of the Canadian manufacturer today is not one of selling his goods, but of securing sufficient production to meet the demand. It is a sellers' market; not a buyers' market.

Normally this would be a highly enviable state; the dream of all manufacturers. Now that this condition actually exists, however, the producer is confronted with one of the greatest problems he has yet had to face. There is no longer any need to promote the sale of his goods.

Why then maintain an expensive sales organization?

Why spend thousands and thousands of dollars on promotion work?

Why not eliminate all such expenditures and so add to profits?

The enticement is great, but equally so, the manufacturer could make no more fatal mistake than to drop his sales and promotional work for what, after all, cannot be more than a temporary advantage.

The job of the salesman today is not so much to sell as it is to interpret to the trade and consumer the thinking and planning of management, C. W. Baker, of the Sherwin Williams Co. of Canada, told the Montreal Advertising and Sales Executive Club. Moreover he should be the liaison officer between his company and the consumer in explaining delays in shipments, substitutions, errors, cancellations, etc. In other words he must function not as a salesman, but as a representative of his company.

Selling and advertising, says Mr. Baker, has an opportunity at this time to broaden its scope. There is the job of placing before the trade and the consumer, frankly and fairly, the problems that industry faces today; its achievements in support of the war effort and an appeal for partnership in all that it means.

The markets of yesterday will return. And it stands to reason that the manufacturer who maintains his trade and customer contacts, who keeps his product or products constantly before the public, is the one who is going to adjust himself most quickly in the post-war period of rehabilitation.

An Enormous Waste

In its highly commendable efforts to check waste and divert more money and materials to the nation's war effort the Dominion government should set an example to every citizen by putting its own house in order. A beginning might well be made by checking the flood of literature emanating from practically every branch of the civil service at Ottawa.

The Winnipeg Free Press was voicing a complaint of practically every Canadian newspaper editor when it stated last week:

> A recent complaint by the Brantford Expositor that the government is wasting a great deal of money, time and effort on worthless publicity, will be quickly corroborated by every newspaper in the country. As a case in point, the Brantford paper cited the handling of Mr. Ilsley's announcement of the postponement of the effective date of maximum price regulation. The minister of finance made the announcement on Nov. 11 and it was given full coverage by the Canadian Press. Four days later the government press release reached Brantford by mail.
>
> Regular news channels carried a story of the illness of General McNaughton and more than 24 hours later along came a press release from the department of national defense with the same story. Both releases were quickly filed in newspaper waste baskets all over Canada. These cases may seem trivial in themselves. But they are far from isolated examples. Stacks of similarly useless information are received by the daily newspapers every month. The waste is enormous.

We are not suggesting, by any means, that there should be no publicity on the country's war effort. We need real enlightenment on that score, both throughout the Dominion and in the United States, and we need it continuously. But this does not mean a flood of old news, of duplication and of overlong articles. This publicity must be handled intelligently, it should be edited and distributed carefully. Its very volume today tends to discourage the newspaper editor who is the essential cog in its distribution.

Business After the War

In his annual address to the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, Huntly R. Drummond, president, made two statements of more than ordinary interest. First he referred to the fact that more and more government is entering the realm of business. It is building or financing new war plants. Through taxation it has conscripted capital in all business enterprises. It controls the credit through the Bank of Canada. It curbs installment buying, limits production of non-war goods and wage increases.

The second statement made by Mr. Drummond was that when the war is over and government purchasing disappears, it is essential government controls and regulations be removed with all possible speed, accompanied by the fullest amelioration in taxation that is allowable. For, as Mr Drummond says:

> "If we are to continue in a system of free enterprise for which we are fighting, it is to private initiative that we must look for resumption of normal activities. Nothing can stifle individual effort more effectively than excessive regulation and high taxation and no one can undertake new ventures unless permitted to retain the profit which arises from successful effort."

In these two statements Mr. Drummond has brought into focus a situation which is causing businessmen across the country more than passing concern. In a little more than two years time we have set up a control system in Ottawa which has gone far beyond what the average businessman envisaged at the outbreak of war. But it is a condition which, it must be admitted, could hardly have been avoided if we are to overcome the Axis powers.

When the war is over many of the petty but necessary restrictions must be removed without delay, but, is there any reason at this stage to believe that the return to private initiative, of which Mr. Drummond speaks, will be speedily effected? The answer is not at hand.

It must not be forgotten that in creation of these controls we have established a bureaucracy which will not be easily dislodged once the war is over. Moreover, some control must be retained during the rehabilitation period. Few people desire to see the feverish post-war boom of the first Great War repeated.

For a democratic people we have shown an amazing complacency in the manner in which we have given up those things for which we are fighting. In that we have acted sensibly. However, in our complacency we should not forget what we are fighting for—the right to freedom and the return of a system of free enterprise. In bringing forward the matter of government controls at this time Mr. Drummond has done a service for those who believe in private initiative.

Editorials in Brief

The Toronto Telegram is expressing the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Canada when it states:

> With travel and trade between Canada and France prohibited, there is no justification for maintaining French consular offices in this country.

• • •

"The public at large," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "will countenance neither ceilings on prices and costs nor drastic tax measures, unless the disastrous consequences of a spiral of rising prices and wages are fully understood. There is grave doubt whether this understanding prevails in the country today."

And there is grave doubt whether the job of explanation in Canada has been as thorough as necessary.

• • •

Until the present conflict no substantial numbers of prisoners of war had been seen in Canada since the last brush with our southern neighbors, a century and a quarter back. Consequently our etiquette was getting a bit rusty and Canadian civilians generally should be grateful to J. V. McAree for his information in the Globe and Mail this week. It is the duty of prisoners of war to escape if they can, points out Columnist McAree, and in doing so they are not to be treated in the same manner as escaping murderers or bank robbers. The treatment, including punishment, is prescribed by international agreement and adds Mr. McAree in this respect Hitler, with far more British prisoners than we have German, has the whip hand.

• • •

The problem of supplying adequate tools for the fighting forces is not new to the British. The London Economist reports the following desperate dispatch from Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, in the thick of the battle with the Grand Fleet of Spain. The date, 1588:

> "Sir, for the love of God and our country, let us have with some speed some great shot sent us of all bigness; for this service will continue long; and some powder with it."

Not much difference between this message and that of Lord Gort's:

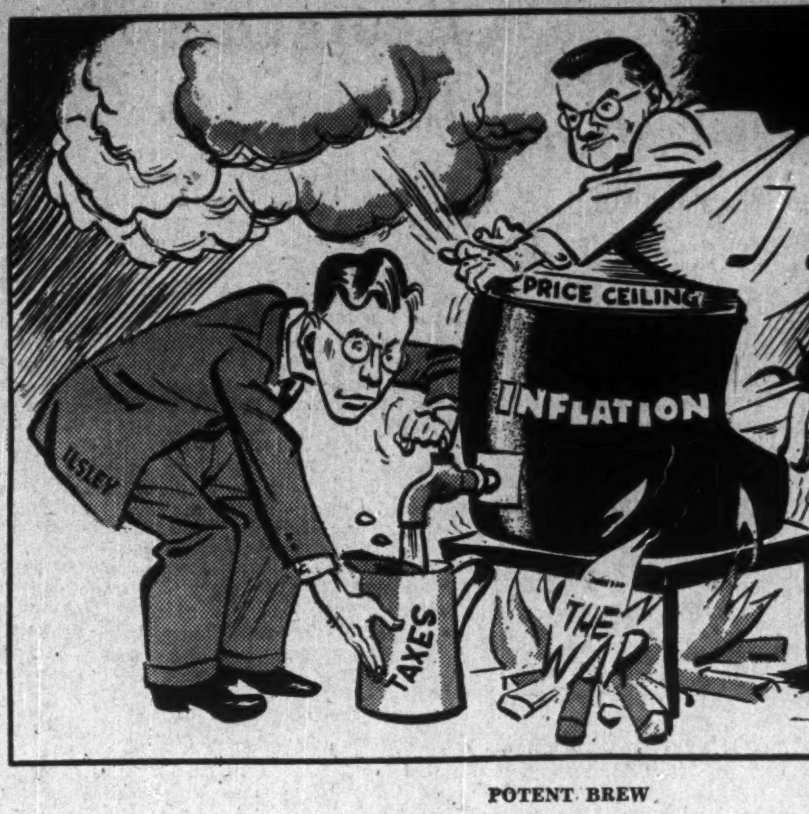
> "The situation as regards equipment . . . caused me serious misgivings . . . There was a shortage of almost every kind of ammunition."

• • •

Even such a government organ as the Toronto Star is beginning to realize that the present system of raising army recruits is not good enough. Last week one of its leading editorials concluded thus:

> If (the Canadian Army) gets into action, the demand for reinforcements may be very great indeed. It is said that in such a case there would be a marked increase in the number of volunteers, and that is no doubt true. But it would take some time to train them. Volunteers should be coming forward now in increased numbers.

But army volunteers are not coming forward, and that is the reason why some system of selective compulsory service must be adopted at once. Our slender resources in man power must be fully utilized for the war effort, both industrial and armed, if we are to win and to win quickly.



POTENT BREW

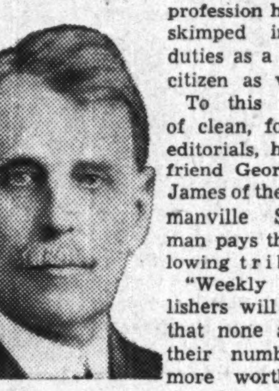
—Cartoon by Grassick.

Post-Scripts . . . .

Honor Well Earned

Next month plain Editor Dave Williams of the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin becomes Doctor David Williams. The University of Toronto is honoring itself and the dean of Ontario weekly journalism by giving him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

For almost 54 years Mr. Williams has been engaged in weekly newspaper work and like so many others of the same profession has not skimped in his duties as a public citizen as well.



DAVE WILLIAMS

To this writer of clean, forceful editorials, his old friend George W. James of the Bowmanville Statesman pays the following tribute:

"Weekly publishers will agree that none among their number is more worthy of the honor than Mr. Williams. In the publishing field he has served with distinction both in his home field and in the wider sphere of Dominion affairs. He is a former president of the Canadian Press Association. He was for many years a director of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and was the charter President of the Ontario-Quebec Division of the C.W.N.A.

"In other fields of public service Editor Williams has had an equally distinguished career. He served for several years as a member of the Town Council of Collingwood and for two years was its Chief Magistrate. His multifarious interests in public welfare in that town is probably unequalled in Canada. He was founder of the Huron Institute, which boasts one of the finest historical exhibits outside of the larger cities. He was President of the Hospital Board and of the Board of Trade and a director of other organizations.

"Keenly interested in hospitals, libraries and history, he has rendered signal service in these realms. He is a former President of the Ontario Library Association, the Ontario Hospital Association, and twice President of the Ontario Historical Association.

"The weekly press of Canada may assume that this honor, to be conferred upon Mr. Williams next month, is also a recognition of the importance the weekly newspaper plays as an outstanding rural influence, a moulder of public opinion, a stabilizer of thought, and as an inspiration to the people of rural Canada."

From Rails to Flour

A Scottish boy who went to work for a British railroad company 40 years ago at the age of 14 has been made president of one of Canada's leading flour milling companies. This man—or boy as he was so long ago—is David I. Walker, who has just succeeded G. R. Cottrelle as president of Western Canada Flour Mills Co.

Mr. Walker was born in Scotland in 1888 and got his first job with a railroad in 1901. He came to Canada seven years later and obtained a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Stationed at St. Boniface, Man., he came into daily contact with Western Canada Flour Mills which had a large mill at St. Boniface. So successful did he prove in arguing the C.P.R.'s side of the various freight rate and other claims that the Western Canada people decided they would rather have him on their side.

The result was that Walker accepted a job in the milling company's traffic department in 1910. His successive steps since then have been as manager of the traffic department; local manager at head office in Toronto, 1922; eastern manager in 1924; assistant general manager in 1939; general manager in 1940; director and president in 1941.

Mr. Walker is a soft-spoken Scotsman who believes firmly in the value of continued research in development of better milling processes to make available to the Canadian consumer, and those in other countries who buy flour from Canada, the nutritive elements of Canadian wheat. He is thoroughly convinced, for example, that tremendous benefits from the dietary standpoint can be obtained from milling processes that preserve for the flour the valuable vitamins that may be lost in older processes, due chiefly to the public insistence on white bread. He is active in research that aims at utilizing the B vitamin elements that exist in the wheat berry but are largely lost under older milling processes. Walker works closely with nutrition experts and milling experts in studies now going on in Canada, the United States and Great Britain to overcome certain dietary deficiencies that are only now becoming understood. His chief fear now is that these experts are trying to make wheat carry too great a weight in the search for the perfect diet.

Thirty-two years in the milling business has given Mr. Walker a wide knowledge of this industry's problems. He is well aware of the difficulties faced by the industry in Canada with a productive capacity geared to a heavy war export trade and a limited domestic market.

Mr. Walker's whole interest is in his business. For relaxation he reads, widely and with a cosmopolitan interest.

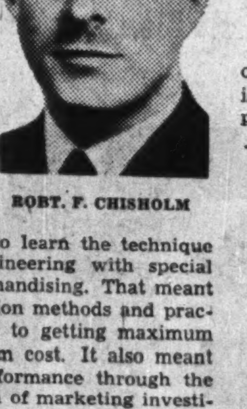
• • •

What He Preached

Robert F. Chisholm has been named administrator of wholesale trade in the new price ceiling mechanism. One reason he was given this important job is probably because, about six years ago, he was challenged to practice what he preached.

Here is the story:

After graduating from the University of Toronto in 1926, Bob Chisholm joined the De Forest Crosley Radio Corp. at a time when it was expanding rapidly and into many new lines. He was with that organization six years. That brought him into the great depression and gave him an opportunity to see at first hand what happens to business when a period of zooming expansion is brought to a sudden halt.



ROBT. F. CHISHOLM

He left De Forest Crosley in 1932 and started to learn the technique of industrial engineering with special reference to merchandising. That meant analyzing production methods and practices with a view to getting maximum output at minimum cost. It also meant probing sales performance through the scientific approach of marketing investigation and development. For six years he worked with J. D. Woods & Co. Ltd., moving in and out of many types of business — shoes, groceries, hardware, textiles, drugs, confectionery, electrical appliances.

One day when he had studied a particular business and made certain recommendations, the management challenged him to practise what he had preached. They asked him to become a sales manager and put his theories into practice.

Chisholm accepted the challenge and became sales manager of the wholesale house of Gordon MacKay & Co. in Toronto. And he has been proving that his theories were sound ever since.

One important idea which he has had a chance to develop since he joined the Mackay organization is the benefit to a wholesale business of "engineering" the sale of the product right through from manufacturer to consumer. In this way the wholesaler gets an opportunity to benefit from the modern merchandising methods and techniques which have made the chain store and the automobile industry so outstandingly successful in recent years.

The Mackay Company now has some 40 stores of its own and over 5,000 independent customers. These customers are offered a complete retailed service of "programmed selling" across a wide range of related merchandise.

Mr. Chisholm was born in North Battleford, son of a lawyer. His family moved to California, then to Toronto. At university he distinguished himself at rugby and as proprietor of an off-key orchestra which did an undeservedly profitable business in the summer holidays.

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Sayings of the Week

"Berlin is now the world's greatest slave market."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

• • •

"The problem of inflation must be discussed and understood by everybody."—*V. R, Smith, general manager Confederation Life Association.*

• • •

"As far as the present international conflict is concerned, I am completely neutral. I don't care who kills Hitler."—*Vic Oliver, British writer.*

• • •

"You cannot conscript men to fly and expect them to be the type of men that we have, men who have no superior. No airman can be made to fly. It is essentially a matter of voluntary enlistment."—*Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.*

• • •

"Why should anyone have to praise unions for going straight? They ought to go straight. Unless it is admitted that honest conduct by unions and unioneers is so rare as to deserve special mention." *Westbrook Pegler, American columnist.*

• • •

"Any man who has earned income of $40,000 is conscripted by the government from January to June, and with larger income he works longer for the government and less for himself."—*Huntly R. Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal.*

• • •

"Regardless of whether or not vast quantities of men are wanted — that is a matter of dispute in Canada at the present time—we should train our men almost completely before sending them across the seas and we should send them across with equipment."—*J. M. Coldwell, C.C.F., National Leader.*

Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Special Need For Criticism

Toronto Telegram

Some Canadians resent criticism of the King Government, and look upon it as little short of treason. They think the government should be patted on the back instead of being subjected to criticism which may disturb great numbers of people. Unfortunately, there are great numbers of people who sadly need to be disturbed. It is not suggested that Canada has not done a great deal in the manufacture of munitions, naval craft, guns and armored vehicles. The point is that until Canada is doing everything possible we are not doing enough. Until we are going the limit criticism is much more salutary than praise and much more in point.

There is special need for criticism in Canada as it is the settled policy of the King Government not to move until it is pushed from behind. It has indicated more than once that it will not travel a step faster than the pressure of public opinion demands. Mr. King is rather proud of this and regards it as a notable contribution to national unity, but national unity and national safety would fare better if Mr. King had the qualities of leadership which would enable him to carry the country to a realistic acceptance of the effort necessary to victory.

• • •

As Others See Us

Still Far Behind

Hamilton Review

Hamilton's war savings campaign to pledge enough in certificates to purchase three bombers, a month is in its last week. The returns have been encouraging, but the objective is far from being over-subscribed.

For those who feel they are already doing enough, and particularly for those who have yet to give a savings pledge, we quote a paragraph from The Financial Post:

> "Small savers in Great Britain have been loaning their government $2 billions a year for war purposes. This would be the equivalent of $40 millions monthly in War Savings Certificates for Canadians, or about four times the actual rate of sale so far reported. Until we more closely approach the British record there should be no let up in applying this brake on inflation."

With these figures in mind our best will be nothing about which to pat ourselves on the back.

• • •

Conscription of Wealth

Trail Times

The phrase "conscription of wealth" has a vague meaning for the average person but The Financial Post interprets it in plain, commonsense terms in the following article:

"In brief, if we wanted to conscript wealth, we would do just what the government has already done. We are today conscripting wealth at such a rate that few people—except wage-earners—have as much left on Dec. 31 of any year as they started with on Jan. 1. The present rate of diminution of large fortunes is very rapid."

• • •

Meighen Takes Over

Charlottetown Guardian

Senator Meighen's nomination as leader of the Conservative Party, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Post (Independent), has given the King government "its rudest shock since the Fall of France. At that time, genuine alarm replaced lassitude. Since then there has been an unquestioned disposition on the part of many members of the government to swing behind Mr. King's unspectacular leadership rather than force the pace. The prospect of a 1942 session under the biting power of Arthur Meighen's tongue changes all that."

By cutting red tape and naming a leader who will be ready for action almost immediately, says the same correspondent, the Conservatives have scored in public opinion. Those who have accepted his leadership believe they are doing so with one purpose and one purpose only, namely the immediate and compelling advantage of having someone in the House who could help gear the nation's war effort to desperate needs of the moment.

• • •

What the Papers Are Saying

Canada Fights Inflation

Montreal Gazette

Whether or not the Canadian system will prove workable remains to be seen but there can be no doubt that it will be applied with vigor and to a public more than willing to give it a fair trial. Those responsible for giving effect to it will be confronted with difficulties, notwithstanding this public attitude.

Ottawa Citizen

Canada enters upon a great new economic experiment. Price control goes into effect, something never before tried in a democratic country with a "free economy."

Much has been said concerning the purpose of this experiment. Now its effects will be seen.

There are a good many rules and limitations, all designed to stop prices rising in a runaway race with purchasing power. It is a necessary step if dangerous possibilities are to be avoided. Price control is intended to protect the public. It will if everybody co-operates.

Toronto Globe and Mail

It is not easy to accept arbitrary government acts of any kind, especially those which subject the daily lives of all the people to rigid control. If inflation is forestalled the sacrifice will be worthwhile, and we believe the public will take the innovation in a spirit of helpfulness and continue to do so, provided the board rectifies any errors it discovers with the frankness necessary to ensure confidence.

Family Herald and Weekly Star

No one who appreciates the privileges we enjoy of living in a democratic country should complain over the government's policy of blanket control of prices, wages and services. The Prime Minister has asked for and should receive the complete co-operation of every section of the Canadian people. Farmers will be ready to accept control if they are assured that such measures apply equally throughout the Dominion, and that Canada's war effort is thereby strengthened.

A New Caste System

Toronto Globe and Mail

Finance Minister Ilsley's statement that the Government's order freezing wartime salaries is a logical and necessary extension of the principle adopted to stabilize prices and wages will be accepted generally, in our opinion. But granting an exemption to Dominion, provincial employees draws a circle around a large and growing proportion of the population, in effect setting it apart as a preferred class, and this, instead of being logical and necessary, is an invidious distinction unlikely to meet with approval.

Compulsory Service

Edmonton Journal

The demand for conscription of manpower for military service in whatever field may be required is a demand that order be substituted for chaos.

It is not a demand that men be drafted for service faster than they can be armed or equipped.

It is not a demand that farms and factories be stripped of men of military age without rhyme or reason or plan.

It is not a demand that essential production be sacrificed merely to put men in uniform.

Conscription is necessary in Canada for the same reasons that it is necessary in any country fighting an all-out war; and an all-out war cannot be fought without conscription.

• • •

Stop Me If . . . .

Recruits were lined up outside the storeroom waiting for their issue of uniforms. A well-dressed young fellow received attention first.

He seemed very fastidious, trying on several pairs of trousers, tunics, and so on. Meanwhile, the others began muttering impatiently.

At last the hard-to-please recruit appeared satisfied.

"Are you sure everything's all right now?" enquired the Q.M.S., sarcastically.

"No fear," drawled a voice from the queue. "He ain't tried on his water bottle yet!"

National Health

Saint John Times-Globe

Out of 114,626 young Canadians reporting for military training 10,000 were rejected on medical grounds. That is not at all good.

Our stock is good. We are a young nation and we certainly cannot afford to grow up a weedy nation. These figures issue a warning that ought to be heeded.

Violence is Due

Orangeville Banner

The Financial Post makes the same observation that we cannot crush Naziism without doing some violence to our prewar standard of living.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Editor
DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Business Manager
Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.
JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.
H. VICTOR TYRRELL, Vice-President and Managing Director.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6. **Advertising Rates:** Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

Montreal: Dominion Square Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.
Ottawa: 280 Irving Ave. (Tel. 8-0847); Kenneth R. Wilson, Resident Correspondent.
New York: 522 Fifth Ave.
Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Beating the Gas Shortage

Brantford Unit Now Makes Gas From Propane

Last winter furnaces went out, stoves wouldn't cook, war plants had to shut down in a score of towns across southwestern Ontario, many of them key industrial centres.

Reason was the shortage of natural gas, a shortage created by superimposing a soaring industrial demand on top of domestic requirements which are of more than average extent in the area.

The calamity was widespread in the systems of the Dominion Natural Gas Co., already suffering from the depletion of its Brownsville field. Union Gas Co., more favored in its reserves, helped out by pumping natural gas into the Dominion lines, but this was no more than a stop-gap. The emergencies arose in the later, colder days of the winter at a time when pressures naturally drop in the gas wells as a result of several months of heavy drain.

Through the summer, the gas companies have made rapid strides to bring the situation under control. Additional supplies of artificial gas are now coming from Brantford, shortly to be followed by a Hamilton plant, and after the turn of the year by a Union Gas plant at Sarnia. All three plants will utilize still-gas, a high heat-content gas which is a by-product of oil refining. The Sarnia plant will take the still-gas direct, while the other two units will operate on propane, extracted from still-gas.

With the beginning of production at the Brantford propane plant of Dominion Natural Gas, first major step in preventing recurrence of last winter's gas shortages in Ontario has been achieved. The Brantford plant is now piping 100,000 cubic feet of gas into the mains every hour, about half of the rated production capacity.

The Hamilton plant of United Gas & Fuel Co. is substantially completed with the exception of a few pieces of equipment which are expected to be installed by the beginning of 1942, when this second propane plant will be able to produce about 3 million cubic feet of gas daily. This compares with a rated capacity of 5 million cubic feet at the Brantford plant. The Hamilton plant has already been operated on a more or less experimental basis.

Plenty of Propane

Supplies of propane, by-product of oil refining processes, have been readily available and the Brantford storage tanks are at present well filled. These tanks have a capacity of some 200,000 gallons of liquid propane, which is subsequently evaporated for distribution to gas consumers. Somewhere between one and two million gallons are expected to be needed for the Brantford plant in the course of the winter.

Owing to the continued depletion of gas wells in the territories held by Dominion Natural Gas, the supply from the Brantford plant is already essential in the first cold weather experienced in November. When the second propane plant enters regular production at Hamilton, there will be a shift of many natural gas consumers to the new artificial supply, at least during peak periods, and possibly as a regular practice. Western Hamilton is already served by artificial gas, but the eastern part of the city is still consuming the natural fuel.

Other centres affected by the new propane supplies include Preston, Hespeler, St. Catharines, Port Colborne, Woodstock and others, many of which are already drawing supplies from the Brantford plant.

Rate Increase Tangle

As reported earlier this year in The Financial Post, the majority of these centres face rate increases of 5 to 6 cents a cubic foot, while the Hamilton rate structure will be more complicated. Hamilton faces a lowering of the thermal value of the fuel, along with minor changes in price.

The rate adjustment has had another obstacle placed in its way as a result of the new price ceiling order from Ottawa. Normally, rate increases are approved by the supplying company and the municipalities concerned, then are passed on to the Ontario Department of Mines, and are finally reviewed by the Natural Gas Referee, an Ontario appointee stationed at Ottawa.

Under the price ceiling rules, the decisions of these various bodies must now be approved by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and there is some anxiety lest this will bring further delays. Majority of the municipalities concerned approved the rate increases early this summer, but if they are not finally authorized before the end of the year, new municipal officers may be elected and the whole process have to be repeated.

The rate increases are based on the higher cost of supplying propane gas in comparison with natural gas, and it was on the understanding of higher rates that construction of the additional facilities was undertaken.

The Week in Business

Current business as measured by the D.B.S. index of business activity showed a decline of 0.4% to 113.7 in week ended Nov. 22, but a gain of 8.2% over the same week of 1940. Accounting for the decline as a recession in commodity prices and bank clearings (to 102.5 from 105.8). Common stock prices showed a minor gain while railway traffic was practically maintained.

Automobile financing for the first ten months is up over 1940 by 25.5% for used cars and 15.2% for new cars.

Pig iron production is 14% higher this year than last; steel ingots and castings production is up 19.5%.

Railway carloadings in year to date showed an increase of 13.9% over same period previous year.

Building contracts awarded were down 58% in November from a year ago; for the year to date they were up 13.9%.

Cement production in September gained 19% over Sept. 1940, with the first nine months up 13.6%.

Imports in the first ten months were up 35.4% over same period of previous year; exports were up 35.6%.

Trend of business shown by The Financial Post Business Index and key factors follows. New items marked thus ▪.

		WEEKLY INDICES			
TREND OF BUSINESS—	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Nov. 23/40
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	113.7	114.2	112.2	113.3	105.1
Commodity prices, index no.	93.9	94.0	94.0	93.7	84.1
		MONTHLY INDICES			
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	°168.0	167.4	162.5	151.7
National Income, D.B.S.•	....	....	443.0	442.9	393.2
Retail sales index no.	....	....	136.6	146.5	116.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	136.4	136.6	146.1	120.9
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	170.8	156.6	133.2
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+11.9	+11.3	—10.7
▪Divd. payment index♠	119.0	118.2	118.4	118.6	122.2
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	....	115.5	114.7	113.7	107.0
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos. D.B.S.					
All industries	....	....	162.7	160.6	131.6
Manufacturing	....	....	181.5	176.9	138.4
Payroll index (a)	....	....	175	173	134
			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS—	1941	1940	1941	1940	Change
▪Carloadings (week Nov. 22)	67,053	63,088	2,888,024	2,534,604	+13.9
C.N.R. gross (week Nov 21) $	6,207,616	5,114,656	268,428,242	216,603,439	+23.9
C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 21) $	4,843,000	3,481,000	194,394,000	149,413,000	+30.0
C.N.R. net revenue (Oct.) $	6,038,729	5,241,322	54,628,055	33,209,638	+64.4
▪C.P.R. net revenue (Oct.) $	5,937,888	5,470,639	35,665,559	25,760,614	+38.5
IRON AND STEEL—(October)—					
▪Pig iron production (tons)	137,114	109,385	1,082,222	948,841	+14.0
▪Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	225,853	185,081	1,971,909	1,649,639	+19.5
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (Sept.)	3,785	3,572	72,511	80,571	—10.0
Factory output .. (Oct.)	5,635	7,056	80,391	87,552	—8.2
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales* .. (Sept.)	1,928	2,011	28,588	23,428	+22.0
Factory output .. (Oct.)	13,725	14,095	148,182	88,481	+67.5
Financing:					
▪Used .... (Oct.) $	3,192,669	3,312,672	45,413,191	36,178,186	+25.5
▪New .... (Oct.) $	1,598,040	2,156,746	32,312,230	28,059,646	+15.2
CONSTRUCTION—					
▪Contracts awarded ... (Nov.) $	22,889,500	54,981,900	374,881,400	329,091,500	+13.9
▪Cement prod., bbls. (Sept.)	1,008,741	908,630	6,281,340	5,528,618	+13.6
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Sept.)	1,647,910	1,635,849	15,633,874	11,717,842	+33.4
Flour exp., bbls. ... (Oct.)	441,067	750,193	9,922,442	5,942,573	+66.9
Wheat exp.. bush. .. (Oct.)	11,840,587	9,658,887	156,270,245	110,129,700	+41.9
Cattle sales▲ .... (Oct.)	146,993	151,889	992,437	940,344	+5.5
Hog sales▲ .... (Oct.)	607,494	675,574	4,923,203	4,112,414	+19.7
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts.▲ ...... (Aug.)	1,794,800	1,336,300	7,070,600	7,492,000	—5.6
Landed value ..... (Aug.) $	4,991,500	2,975,000	17,495,830	12,730,200	+37.4
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons .... (Oct.)	318,787	309,957	2,824,734	2,883,562	—2.1
Exports .... (Oct.) $	15,380,000	13,129,000	128,589,000	123,139,000	+4.4
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Sept.)	1,577,872	1,366,196	12,580,832	12,282,994	+2.4
Coal import, tons .. (Sept.)	2,913,136	2,072,114	14,283,315	13,648,566	+4.6
Gold rec., fine oz. . (Sept.)	396,662	372,188	3,820,603	3,662,991	+4.3
Crude oil, imp. gals.† (Sept.)	196,764	156,319	1,203,964	1,060,535	+13.5
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(October)					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s*	3,140,317	2,487,455	27,040,578	24,971,047	+8.2
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
▪Imports .... (Oct.)	$140,819,038	108,644,852	1,188,715,434	877,364,556	+35.4
▪Exports .... (Oct.)	$139,677,763	106,790,810	1,324,284,800	976,102,781	+35.6
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. .... (Oct.)	233,280	241,494	1,960,095	2,029,857	—3.4
Shoes, prod., pr. .. (Sept.)	3,027,252	2,484,668	23,833,552	19,454,317	+22.5
Cotton consump., lb. (Oct.)	18,341,242	16,662,648	165,591,120	158,161,618	+4.7
Raw rubber imp. lb. (Sept.)	38,293,221	6,061,154	127,255,620	68,083,514	+86.9
Cigarette cons., No.† (Oct.)	844,292	747,064	7,107,785	6,312,136	+12.6
Sugar manufactured .. lb.§	112,873,617	92,174,302	779,367,254	712,519,894	+9.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† .... (Oct.) $	3,627,177	3,526,625	32,129,505	28,179,805	+14.0
Bond sales† .... (Oct.) $	341,700	112,136	2,169,983	1,855,122	+16.4
Life insurance sales (Oct.) $	41,740,000	31,210,000	336,759,000	298,591,000	+12.8

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering 90% of the Canadian Total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I. N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. New items for week marked ▪
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to Oct. 4. ♦Gold excluded.
•Millions of dollars. °Final. ♠Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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Power Industry Creates Record

Both Consumption and Output in October Highest Ever Reported

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Both demand and output of power in Canada during October established a new all-time record.

According to returns compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics production last month totalled 3,140 million kw.h. This contrasts with 2,487 million kw.h. for the like month last year.

Increases were shown in all provinces compared with September, even after adjusting for the extra day in October. The largest increase was in Quebec where a total output rose from 1,561 million kw.h. in September to 1,723 million kw.h. in October, or 10.3%. This was due entirely to better water conditions.

Require More Power

Consumption of firm power in Canada, total output less exports and secondary power, amounted to 2,610 million kw.h., as against 2,412 million kw.h. in September, 1941, and 2,021 million kw.h. in October, 1940.

This was a new high record and the index number rose to 168.8 as against 167.4 for September which was the previous record month.

Increase in Quebec was from 783 million kw.h. in October, 1940, to 1,133 million kw.h. in October, 1940, an increase of 45%.

Exports Are Greater

Exports of power to the United States last month totalled 196 million kw.h., as compared with 184 million kw.h. the preceding month and with 152 million kw.h. in October last year.

Power production figures for Canada during the 10 months ended October, 1941, with comparative figures for 1940, follow:

(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)
10 Months Ended October

	1941	1940
Prince Edward Island .	6,804	5,391
Nova Scotia	393,466	350,381
New Brunswick	431,558	375,200
Quebec	14,280,275	13,374,621
Ontario	8,000,652	7,331,039
Manitoba	1,203,275	1,122,162
Saskatchewan	488,607	543,569
Alberta	250,642	217,826
British Columbia	1,985,299	1,740,838
Total	27,040,578	24,971,047

On the Record

Primary cotton manufacturers are reducing prices to secondary manufacturers and distributors so the retail price ceiling can be maintained without too great reduction in margins earned by any one section of the trade. Wartime Prices and Trade Board spokesmen welcomed the move as a direct contribution to the Government's price fixing programme.

Exports without permit are now forbidden for paper boards, fibre boards, paper and board manufactures, pulp boards of all kinds, paper other than waste, birch and maple flooring, greyfish or dogfish.

Exempt from requiring a permit when exported to any part of the British Empire or the U. S. are synthetic resins. Exempt from requiring a permit when exported to any part of the British Empire only are: waste paper, not including newsprint side runs; paper, paper boards, fibre boards, paper and board manufactures; all kinds of pulp boards; birch and maple lumber and birch and maple flooring.

John Alexander Martin, vice-president, Dominion Rubber Co., director Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada, appointed administrator of rubber and rubber products.

J. D. C. Forsyth, president, John Forsyth Ltd. appointed administrator of men's and boys' furnishings.

Michael Morris, Montreal, appointed administrator of furs and fur prices.

L. D. Squair, vice-president, Dominion Stores appointed executive assistant to the Administrator of Retail Trade.

Ross Johnson, Toronto, appointed assistant to the Administrator of Wholesale Trade.

H. J. Hobbins, former technical adviser to the Sugar Administration, appointed Deputy Sugar Administrator.

James E. Ferguson, secretary, Ontario Furniture Manufacturers Association, appointed Furniture Administrator.

Herman H. Levy, president of Levy Bros. Co. Ltd., appointed Jewellery Administrator.

Largest men's furnishing business in Canada's history is being administered by the clothing division of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Last week this division ordered 2 million items of headgear of all kinds and 1.5 million shirts for the armed forces.

Ten day extension from the Dec. 1 deadline granted to manufacturers, wholesalers, and other suppliers of foods, feeds, livestock poultry, clothing and footwear, in which to affix their customers' licence numbers on invoices and sales slips.

Egg prices are free to fluctuate under one price ceiling which has been established as the maximum price for Grade "A" large shell eggs during the basic period Sept. 15 to Oct. 11. Other grades are left free to find their price levels or price differentials relative to but not above the maximum price of grade "A" large.

Livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup, fish, when sold by the primary producer to dealers, processors or manufacturers, will not be affected by the price-ceiling order, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces. Where these listed farm products and fish are sold by the primary producer directly to the consumers through public market or otherwise, the price ceiling continues to apply.

More than 100,000 Canadian businessmen who manufacture or deal in food, feeds, livestock, poultry, cloth, yarn, clothing, millinery and footwear have now been supplied with licence identification cards.

Manufacturing processes performed on a custom or commission basis have been brought under the price ceiling. These will include the dyeing of fabrics, the combing of wool, the grist milling and similar services.

The 1941 census figures are given for the following cities and towns with population of over 5,000. The 1931 census figures are given for comparison.

	1941	1931
New Glasgow	9,118	8,858
Yarmouth	7,699	7,055
Fredericton	9,905	8,830
Drummondville ...	10,502	6,609
Lachute	5,287	3,906
St. Joseph d'Alma	6,436	3,970
St. Joseph de Grantham ..	5,555	2,812
Victoriaville	8,503	6,213
Hamilton	163,768	155,547
Port Arthur	24,206	19,818
Sarnia	18,560	18,191
Toronto	656,930	631,207
Dundas	5,245	5,026
Fort Frances	5,831	5,470
Lindsay	8,345	7,505
Mimico	7,987	6,800
New Toronto	9,469	7,146
Weston	5,643	4,723
Kelowna	5,054	4,655
Nanaimo	6,583	6,745
Prince Rupert	6,644	6,350
Forest Hill........	11,369	5,207
Long Branch	5,147	3,962
Swansea	6,848	5,031

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MONTREAL CANADA

Business Gains General Except on the Prairies

All economic areas in Canada, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces, showed increased business activity in October over September to send business activity to a new high point, The Financial Post Regional Indices reveal. Decline for the Prairie Provinces was for the third consecutive month, the reduced grain crop having an adverse effect on business indices for the area. On comparison with October a year ago, the Maritime economic area showed the greatest gain at 27%.

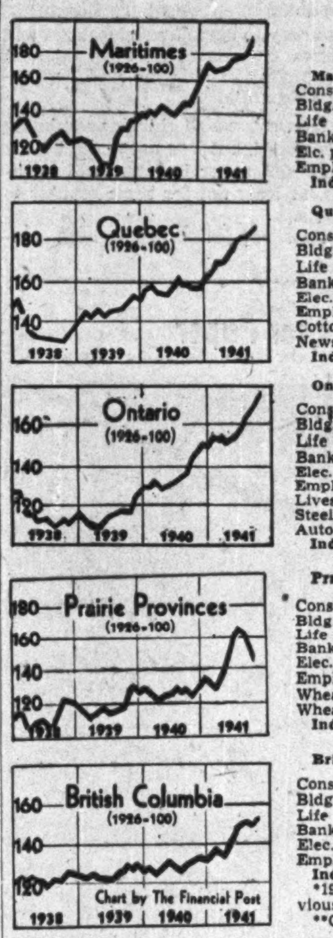

Chart by The Financial Post

Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	Oct. 1941	% Change Oct. 1940	Sept. 1941
Maritimes			
Constr. contr. ...... $	4,344,000	+86.8	3,859,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	468,000	+10.9	510,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	3,151	+30.3	2,344
Bank debits . $000,000	84.3	+9.1	78.4
Elc. pwr. ... kw.h. 000	2,934	+25.1	2,788
Employment*	164.0	+28.8	164.2
Index	185.3	+27.0	183.9
Quebec			
Constr contr. ...... $	8,745,000	+1.3	11,197,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	3,108,000	+21.2	2,932,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	11,249	+30.5	8,927
Bank debits . $000,000	1,016	+10.7	945
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	36,542	+44.6	34,805
Employment*	169.8	+24.5	167.6
Cotton consump. .. lb.	18,341,242	+10.1	17,125,874
Newsprint prodn. tons	318,787	+2.8	298,276
Index	187.5	+17.9	184.5
Ontario			
Constr. contr. ...... $	9,968,000	+22.0	13,346,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	6,407,000	—1.0	6,577,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	18,536	+31.6	14,829
Bank debits . $000,000	1,661	—3.2	1,536
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	31,693	+20.4	30,400
Employment*	169.2	+27.4	166.5
Livestock slaught.* ..	310.5	+36.6	288.0
Steel prodn. .. l. tons	222,853	+20.4	200,559
Auto. prodn. ..... no.	19,360	—8.4	14,496
Index	178.3	+20.6	173.6
Prairie Provinces			
Constr. contr. ...... $	4,646,000	—11.0	9,435,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,448,000	—31.4	1,368,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	5,588	+44.8	5,058
Bank debits . $000,000	648	+5.9	540
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	5,884	+9.7	5,531
Employment*	136.1	+16.3	135.6
Wheat receipts ... bu.	43,677,000	—36.8	29,927,000
Wheat prices**	73/6	+4.8	72/4
Index	147.9	+15.6	156.1
British Columbia			
Constr. contr. ...... $	1,380,000	—31.3	1,528,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,475,000	+71.1	1,109,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	2,781	+40.2	2,388
Bank debits . $000,000	218.1	+7.3	200.9
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h. 000	7,144	+21.2	6,887
Employment*	149.8	+18.2	146.6
Index	153.1	+14.6	152.0

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to previous month.
**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

Power Corp. Group Output Larger

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power Corp. of Canada's controlled and affiliated companies report an aggregate power output in October of 259.4 million kw.h. This was an all-time record and 50.7 million kw.h., or 24.32%, over the output for October last year.

All reporting companies showed an increase, the most outstanding being Winnipeg Electric, which reported an output of 99.4 million kw.h. compared with 59.2 million kw.h. for the same month last year. B. C. Power and Southern Canada also reported substantial gains.

Comparative figures are as follows:

	October 1941	October 1940
Southern Canada ..	21,998,426	18,782,290
Canada Northern ..	62,504,914	61,698,945
East Kootenay	10,745,938	9,367,952
B C. Power	63,320,339	58,473,917
Northern B. C. Pwr.	1,380,400	1,145,544
Winnipeg Electric .	99,448,100	59,183,300
	259,398,117	208,651,948

INVESTMENT POLICY
IN WARTIME

Wartime behaviour of bond and stock prices is indicating new attitudes towards investment. These matters are discussed in our December Investment Letter, a copy of which is available upon request.

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Montreal Aircraft Firms Make Wage Agreement

MONTREAL. — Noorduyn Aviation Ltd., Fairchild Aircraft Ltd. and Canadian Vickers Ltd. have entered into a new agreement with Aircraft Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists, providing for increased wages affecting approximately 10,000 employees in the three plants, retroactive to July 1 and effective until June 30, 1942.

Under the agreement, wages will be increased from $1.14 to $2.95 a week, with the average $2.85.

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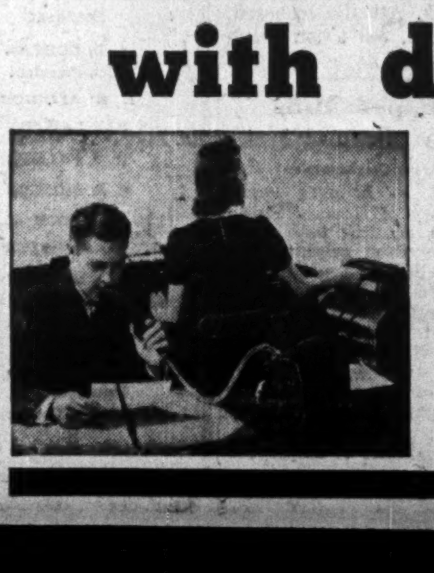

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War Hits Paper Industry Many Ways

Fine Paper Makers to Standardize Lines as War Aid

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Wartime conditions have brought considerable benefits to the Canadian Pulp and Paper industry; at the same time, they have created problems which of late have come more and more to the front.

On the credit side of the balance sheet, war has given the industry a dominant position in the world newsprint market. Demand has not been sufficient to create capacity to enable the manufacturers to operate their plants at a relatively high ratio.

On All-Out Basis

Fine paper manufacturers have been called upon to operate their manufacturing facilities on all-out basis. Not only has there been a larger demand from regular sources, but government demands have created a new and tremendously big market. In addition the various parts of the Empire have had to look to Canada to meet a large share of their fine paper requirements.

Similar conditions apply to the pulp division. All plants have been operating at capacity for some time. The Canadian industry has done a magnificent job in meeting the special pulp needs of the United Kingdom; replacing Scandinavian imports into the United States and in meeting the needs of other markets.

The dollar value of business handled by the pulp and paper industry over the past year probably has been higher than at any other time in the history of the trade.

New Conditions Arise

During the first year of war the industry was fully employed in meeting the demands of the market. Some shipping difficulties developed, but nothing of great consequence. Since the beginning of the current year new conditions have arisen which indicate that from now the industry will have more and more problems to meet.

To date these wartime problems have not been overly serious. They have entailed considerably more work in conforming with government regulations, restrictions on use of certain materials, etc. All in all, however, it may be said the industry has not been greatly inconvenienced.

Currently there are a number of developments which are of more than passing interest, in that they indicate, to some extent, the new set of conditions facing the industry.

Standardizing Lines

A major development in the fine paper industry is the notice sent out this week by fine paper manufacturers to their customers calling attention to production changes.

At the suggestion of the Dominion government this branch of the industry has drawn up plans to simplify and expand production in order to conserve both chlorine and pulp to the end that available supplies will be spread as far as possible.

Numerous changes have been made in the regular lines of production. These changes are designed along the following lines:

(a) Top ceilings for base weights on many grades in order to save tonnage;

(b) Limitations on colors and other "specials," to save machine time;

(c) Reduction in the number of base weights, colors and sizes in some lines, in order to simplify and speed up production.

As the Provincial Paper Co. puts it "some of our best known lines will be substantially restricted until a normal day returns."

In taking these steps the fine paper manufacturers are making sure that all necessary and proper requirements will be taken care of.

Followed by U. S.

Action taken by the fine paper industry in Canada is being followed by the fine paper producers in the United States, who have had a like request from the Office of Production Management in Washington. The American industry has been affected by the wartime supply situation, like the mills in this country, through the restricted use of chlorine.

Further Restrict Chlorine

Douglas Lorimer, Federal Chemical Controller, announces that effective December 1 there will be further restriction in the use of chlorine for bleaching woodpulp. The chlorine is required in larger quantities for the manufacture of ingredients used in smoke bombs and flares, as well as other important war materials.

The reduction in the use of chlorine for bleaching woodpulp will affect the brightness of fine papers. Newsprint paper is not affected by the order, as bleached pulp is not used in its manufacture.

No estimate is made as to the saving of chlorine to result from the new order. As it ties in with the announced intention of the fine paper industry to curtail weights, sizes and colors of production, it is assumed the saving of chlorine will be fairly substantial.

New sources of chlorine are being developed, but it is not expected the pulp and paper industry will benefit, at least not for some months to come.

New regulations have been promulgated by the Dominion government requiring a permit on exports of all paper. This is not expected to add materially to the work of the industry. In the case of shipments of newsprint paper to the United States the manufacturer will be permitted to take out blanket permits for customers who have an established business connection.

In the case of overseas business newsprint producers will have to secure permits for each separate consignment.

The same set of conditions applies to both fine papers and pulp shipped from Canada.

May Add to Business

A report from the United States, as yet unconfirmed, is that certain newsprint companies have been asked to make products which they do not customarily make in order to conserve on the use of sulphite pulp.

This development would be of first rank importance to the Canadian newsprint industry, the only major source of supply for the American publishers.

During the current year American mills will produce in the neighborhood of one million tons of newsprint paper. A reduction of 10% in this amount, therefore, would make available around 100,000 tons of additional business for Canadian and Newfoundland mills.

Substitute Kraft

The war has not only resulted in the re-orientation of the Canadian newsprint market, but has brought a new type of business to the mills, namely, kraft substitutes.

Years ago the industry bemoaned the fact that the huge newsprint mills could not be used for anything but newsprint, because of the difficulty in getting a type of paper and sufficient volume to warrant a switch over to a new product.

The tremendous demand in the U. S. for kraft papers resulted in a shortage and the newsprint mills in this country were handed a new product on a "silver platter"—nine point corrugated paper. This paper is made in much the same way as newsprint, the only difference being the addition of a little coloring matter and the stepping up of the sulphite pulp content from around 12% to 35%.

This business is running around the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 tons a week. It is likely to continue for some time.

This new paper product is not the only new business coming to the newsprint mills. In recent weeks they have received a relatively substantial volume of orders for a special type of paper to be used for wrapping paper, garment bags, etc.

Then again the starting of the new paper in Chicago by Marshall Field, to provide competition for the isolationist and self-styled "World's Greatest Newspaper," The Chicago Tribune, will provide Canadian mills with an outlet for several thousand tons of newsprint.

While there is nothing official to go on at this stage, one estimate places the volume of this new business, Chicago newsprint, garment bags, wrapping paper, etc., at as much as 100,000 tons yearly. This figure may be high, but the fact remains that a good many thousand tons of new paper business has accrued to the Canadian industry in the past few weeks.

Substitutes for "Roto"

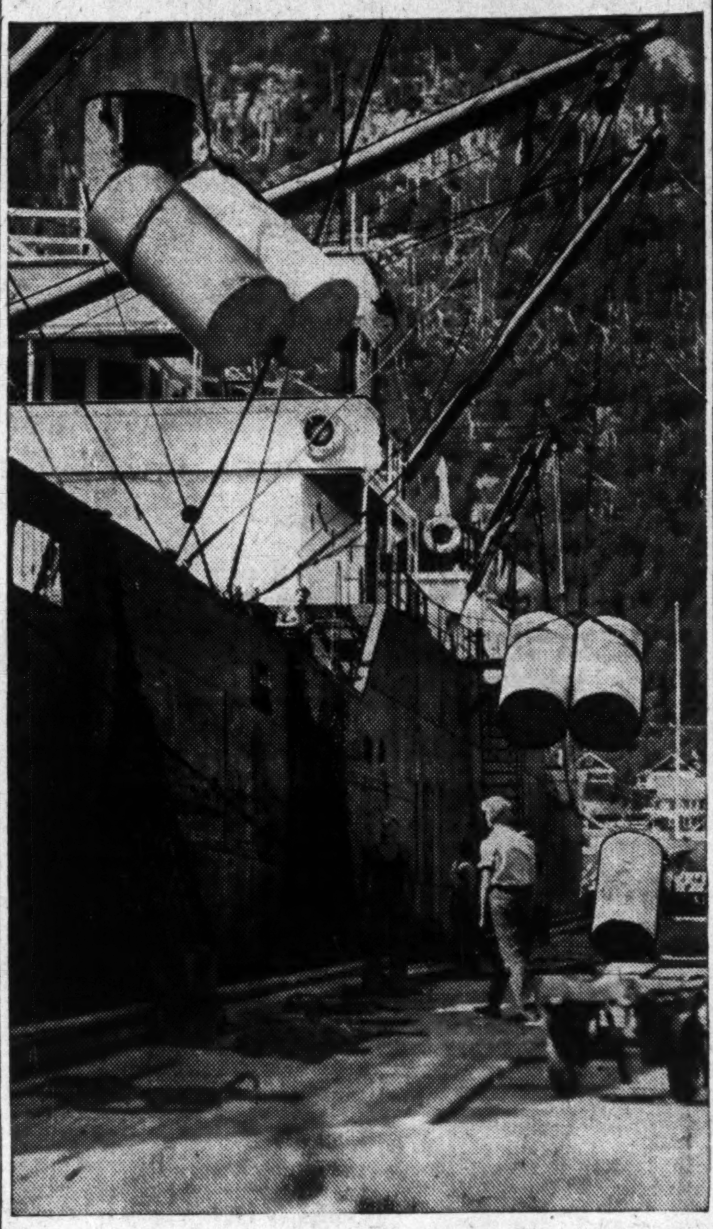
Another development, not without interest to the Canadian mills, is that a number of American newspapers with "roto" sections are considering replacement of rotogravure paper with a special type of newsprint paper. As far as is known very little, if any, business has come to Canadian mills as a result of this switch over, but the situation is being followed closely.

Brake on Price Rise

Freezing of prices by the U. S. pulp producers for the first quarter of 1942, at the suggestion of the OPM, gives rise to the thought that an advance in price for Canadian pulp, and probably for that matter is not overly bright.

Exports from this country are not subject to the new ceiling on prices, but it is considered doubtful if the Canadian producers will advance prices at a time when the OPM in Washington, under the chairmanship of Leon Henderson, is doing everything it can to keep prices from rising. As far as Canadian newsprint mills are concerned, they have announced price will be unchanged until the end of the first quarter.

Many War Problems for Paper



Diversion of U.S. pulp plants to other work may substantially increase demand on the Canadian industry. Photo shows paper being loaded at a Canadian port.

B. C. Pulp Pays On 7% Bonds

Anticipates Payments by Paying in Full on 1941 Coupons

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co. has notified holders of the 7% general mortgage sinking fund bonds that coupons due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, will be paid on Dec. 29, together with interest on interest. For each $1,000 bond, the May 1 coupon will be worth $36.62 and the Nov. 1 coupon $35.40.

Action along these lines indicates a further substantial improvement in earning power. Under the arrangement with bondholders, interest payments were postponed until Nov. 1, 1942. The company, however, retained the right to make prepayment from time to time on 30 days' notice.

Arrears of interest at the end of 1940 amounted to $860,445, excluding interest on bonds held by the company.

U. S. Pulp Men Freeze Prices

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — American pulp producers have agreed voluntarily not to change domestic woodpulp prices through the first quarter of 1942, according to Leon Henderson, head of the office of price administration. The agreements will extend prices that have prevailed generally since June, 1940.

Leading grades of pulp covered and maximum first quarter domestic prices are: bleached sulphite, bond and book, $72.50 a ton, on dock, Atlantic seaboard; soda pulp, $66 a ton delivered; bleached southern and bleached northern kraft, $82.50 a ton, on dock, Atlantic seaboard; and groundwood, $40 a ton delivered.

Alliance Paper Mills Adding to Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Alliance Paper Mills, subsidiary of Howard Smith Paper Mills, is erecting two buildings at its Merritton sulphite mill to house an additional paper machine and digester. Completion of the paper machine installation is expected about Feb. 1 next, while the digester will be ready about May 1.

As a result of this extension, the company's sulphite capacity will be increased 25%; paper-mill capacity, 200% ,and the number of employees by 25.

Pacific Mills Ltd. Expands Pulp Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pacific Mills Ltd., Canadian operating subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corp., is installing additional equipment at its Ocean Falls plant at a cost of $585,000.

The work is being done on the bleached sulphite mill and will involve new storage bloom and screen room; wooden chlorination tower, concrete tile-lined high density bleach cell with agitating equipment; 100-ton pulp washer; complete liquor making equipment, including piping pumps, checks, conveyors and storage chest of 50-ton capacity.

Consolidated Paper Rebuilding Sawmill

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Consolidated Paper Corp. is now rebuilding the sawmill at Pembroke, Ont., which was destroyed by fire last July. The main building will be 190 by 60 ft. There will be several other necessary buildings.

The mill is expected to be ready for the operating season begining May next year.

Tomlinson on Board Howard Smith Paper

MONTREAL. — George Herbert Tomlinson has been elected a director of Howard Smith Paper Mills, succeeding the late George W. Pauline. Mr. Tomlinson has been in charge of technical development of the organization for the past 20 years.

Merging Stock Of Donnacona

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Donnacona Paper Co. has called a special meeting of shareholders, to be held in Quebec on Dec. 16, to consider a by-law abolishing division of the company's capital stock into class "A" and "B" shares as of Dec. 31, 1941. The capital stock, as from that date, will be converted and merged into one class of stock to be known as no par value common.

The amount of capital with which the company will carry on business will not be changed—$2,107,860 compared with 376,572 common shares. Each share will be entitled to one vote.

Great Northern Paper Hold to $50 Price

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Great Northern Paper Co., principal "independent" in the United States newsprint manufacturing field, has informed customers its first quarter price for 1942 will be the same as for the fourth quarter of 1941, namely, $50 a ton based on delivery in New York city. This is the same rate as has been announced by the Canadian operators.

A Good Name

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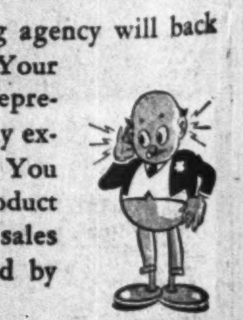

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Millers Meet Heavy Export Demand

Britain's Emergency Needs Quickly Filled by Canadian Industry

By R. C. STARK
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Rapidly varying demands for flour for Britain have been efficiently met by Canada's milling industry. The challenge of enemy sea blockade has been answered by an increase in flour exports overseas to the highest level in years. Profits of the important milling companies have been well maintained in the past year despite higher charges and special inventory provisions. For the immediate future millers are not anticipating continuation of heavy export flour shipments.

Capability to meet swiftly changing conditions has been an important factor to most industries under the strain of the war effort and the Canadian milling industry over the past year has proved itself fully equipped and ready to meet that hard test.

The war has meant not only heavily increased shipments of flour to the United Kingdom, but it has also meant that these shipments be obtained quickly while shipping facilities were available.

In this connection Canadian millers have put up a brilliant performance as in the crop year ended July 31 flour exports jumped to the best level in years to 10.2 million barrels from 6.7 millions in 1940 and 4.6 millions in 1939.

In profit and loss this sharp increase in export business over the past year has meant a general improvement in operating profits for the milling industry. Heavier taxes, higher depreciation and special inventory reserves, however, generally reduced final net profits to levels fairly close to those shown in the 1940 reports.

Canada's export flour business now has only one customer of importance, the United Kingdom. While the general trend of shipments abroad has been markedly higher the actual month-to-month record has shown sharp fluctuations. For the past two crop years monthly flour exports have been:

CROP YEAR ENDED JULY 31
Thousands of Barrels

	1940-41	1939-40
August	575.8	379.3
September	550.8	416.6
October	750.2	444.1
November	682.7	572.8
December	345.6	902.7
January	345.8	725.3
February	606.8	559.3
March	559.1	715.6
April	849.8	519.9
May	1,340.7	722.6
June	1,750.9	509.3
July	1,921.7	313.9
Total	10,281.9	6,781.4
	1941-42	1940-41
August	1,436.5	575.8
September	661.0	550.8
October	441.0	750.2
Total	2,538.5	1,876.8

Reason for the sharp fluctuations can only be guessed, bound up as it is with general wartime strategy and the shipping situation. However, the element of "excess" capacity that was such a drag on the industry in pre-war days has stood it in very good stead in meeting sudden demands.

Dunning Doubts

On the outlook for flour exports Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, president of Ogilvie Flour, recently said:

"It would be unwise under present conditions to make any predictions so far as the future is concerned, but the immediate outlook for a continuation of heavy shipments of flour for export is not encouraging. In so far as this indicates decreasing damage to milling facilities and stocks in the United Kingdom and favorable developments in the Battle of the Atlantic, we cheerfully accept such reductions in export volume as may be necessary."

Have Other Interests

Most of the milling companies have interests other than flour production which enter into their operations importantly.

Lake of the Woods has elevators with a 3.5 million bushel capacity and through its subsidiary, Inter-City Baking, owns and operates bakeries in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton. This subsidiary is in strong position and has been paying annual dividends of $3 per share on its common stock for some time, it having 21,145 common shares outstanding.

Maple Leaf Milling, along with two country elevators, controls a nation-wide chain of bakeries through Canada Bread, Canadian Bakeries and Eastern Bakeries. Maple Leaf controls these companies through its holdings of their common stock, and as none is currently paying common dividends, there is no financial return to the parent company through this medium.

Ogilvie Flour, in addition to its milling business, has elevators capable of holding 14 million bushels, while of even more importance is its extensive investment position. Final 1941 net profit for Ogilvie was $769,068 and of this figure investment income accounted for $324,342. In past years of low milling activity Ogilvie's investment income has stabilized the company's position by substantially bolstering net earnings.

St. Lawrence Flour has warehouse capacity for 100,000 bags and elevator capacity for 275,000 bushels of wheat. Shareholders of this company recently gave approval to the purchase of its preferred stock for redemption, the preferred formerly being non-callable. This company has no other outside interests.

Western Canada Flour markets a wide variety of flour, cereals, poultry foods, etc., and through subsidiaries operates bakeries in some of the larger Canadian centres. The company has an agreement with Hovis, Ltd. of England, for the exclusive Canadian rights to the manufacture of "Hovis" flour. The commercial feeds division of Western Canada Flour has expanded materially due to the growing livestock population of Canada.

International Milling's flour handling capacity is about evenly divided between its U. S. mills and Canadian mills which latter are operated through its subsidiary Robin Hood Flour Mills. Canadian investment interest in International Milling is located entirely in the first preferred stock. The record of this company has been somewhat more consistent than the average partially due to the fact that it largely confines its marketing activities to Canada and the U. S.

Outlook Uncertain

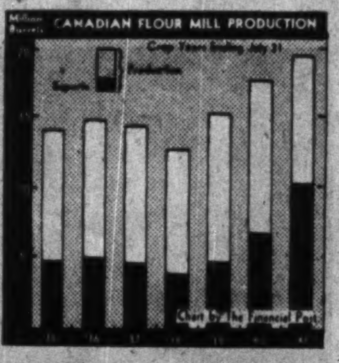
Outlook for the milling business during the remainder of the current year must be classed as uncertain. Biggest uncertainty of all is that already noted, the possibility of a drop in export trade. There appears to be nothing imminent in the shape of an increasing margin of profit on exports which might tend to counterbalance this decline in volume. Despite the heavy movement of flour for export purposes most of this year domestic competition continues to be keen.

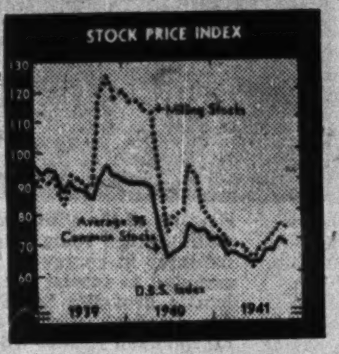
A statement of a general nature on the baking subsidiaries is difficult as conditions vary from company to company. However, removal of the processing tax on flour eliminates one unfavorable factor. Increased costs against a fixed selling price make for a difficult situation here. On the other hand lower marketing costs have been helpful.

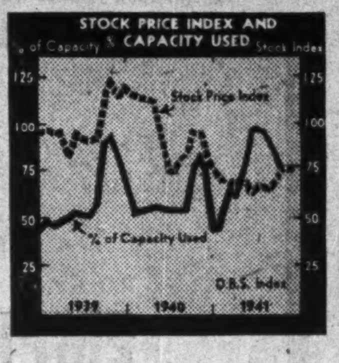
This summer a prohibition on the export of millfeeds from Canada was instituted while recently this ban was relaxed to the extent of allowing export of millfeed if the shipment was to fulfill a contract made before the prohibition order was put into effect. Millers are not worrying very much about this particular situation at the moment as the level of Canadian demand for millfeed is holding up very well.

Longer Term Factors

One of the more interesting efforts of the flour milling trade is that of adding to the vitamin content of its products with synthetic thiamin and improved milling methods. Progress is being made along these lines and over the longer term this added feature may prove of some importance though it is not likely to add to the volume of available business. Similarly of longer term potential importance is the possibility that Canada's millers may find an important role in the task of supplying foodstuffs to the now enemy-occupied countries of Europe, at least until the production of these countries can be re-established after the peace.







The Flour Milling Companies

	Fiscal Year Ends	Total Daily Capacity	Funded Debt $000	Working Capital Millions of $ 1941	Working Capital Millions of $ 1940	Earnings per Share Pfd. 1941	Earnings per Share Pfd. 1940	Earnings per Share Com. 1941	Earnings per Share Com. 1940	Dividends Paid 1941 (g) Pfd.	Dividends Paid 1941 (g) Com.
Int. Milling	Aug. 31	27,800 bbls.	1,950	10.5	10.0	$27.11	$25.91	$4.40	$4.21	$5.00	$1.25
Lake of the Woods	Aug. 31	15,000 bbls.	2,500	1.5	1.2	31.91	31.77	2.53	2.52	7.00	1.00
Maple Leaf	July 31	16,500 bbls.‡	4,412	1.5	1.1	†3.62	†3.45	†1.07	†1.01	(a)	......
Ogilvie	Aug. 31	50,000 bags	....	7.1	7.5	38.45	45.27	1.05	1.28	7.00	1.00
St. Lawrence	Aug. 31	2,700 bbls.	....	0.5	0.6	20.00	23.01	2.08	2.55	7.00	1.50
Western Canada	July 31	9,375 bbls.	....	0.5	0.7	9.42	8.96	0.52	0.44	(b)	......

‡ Plus 6,500 tons of feed monthly.
† Before participation allowance.
(a) Arrears $2.10 at Dec. 1, 1941.
(b) Arrears $51.75 at Dec. 15, 1941.
(G) Calendar year.

American Celanese Corp. Reports Higher Profits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — American Celanese Corp. reports profit for the first nine months of 1941, after charges and federal taxes, of $5,116,361. This was equivalent after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.80 a share on the common stock. For the same period last year, the adjusted profit was $5,215,825, before taxes.

Before taxes, current profit established a new record of $10,441,361.

According to Dr. Drefus, president, business is continuing at record levels.

Group Discussing Money Needs for Next Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Representatives of the chartered banks and investment dealers have been engaged in lengthy conferences with treasury officials and others discussing Canada's financial needs next year. The meetings were held in Ottawa and it is understood the government's financial requirements for 1942-43 were studied carefully and various methods of raising money discussed. Nothing is available, official or otherwise, as to what decisions were reached.

The meetings were called by G. W. Spinney, joint general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who was asked several weeks ago by the government to assume responsibility for raising money to meet Canada's wartime requirements. He headed the organization which achieved outstanding success in connection with the 1941 Victory Loan.

The discussions held are understood to have been largely exploratory in character, such as whether or not there should be one or two loans, organizational setup, etc. The task ahead is recognized as one of magnitude and an early start is being made.

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CANADA

THE PRICE CEILING ORDER IS NOW LAW

A fine up to $5,000 and two years imprisonment is provided for offences against this law

What You Must Do to Comply With the Law

1. As a Consumer

You must not buy goods or services for more than the highest price charged for such goods or services during the basic period, September 15 to October 11. If in doubt ask your merchant for proof the price he asks is a lawful price under the Price Ceiling order. Normal seasonal price changes in fresh fruits and vegetables and greenhouse products are exempt.

2. As a Retailer

You must not sell goods or services for more than the highest price at which you sold such goods or services in the basic period, September 15 to October 11.

You must not buy goods or services from manufacturers or wholesalers or any other sources for more than the highest price you paid to them in the basic period.

It is intended that cases of serious hardship should be adjusted by reducing the cost of merchandise to the retailer. Retailers whose cost of merchandise delivered to them after November 30 is too high in relation to the ceiling prices, should get in touch with their suppliers and try to arrange an adjustment fair to both parties.

The price of goods of a kind or quality not sold during the basic period must not be more than the highest price charged for substantially similar goods in the basic period.

3. As a Wholesaler

You must not sell goods or services at more than your highest price (less discounts then prevailing) for such goods or services during the basic period, September 15 to October 11. You must not buy goods or services for more than the highest prices paid during the basic period.

Wholesalers will be expected in some cases to reduce their prices below the ceiling in order that their retail accounts may carry on. Wholesalers in turn may have to ask their suppliers for price reductions.

The continued flow of goods through normal channels is of the utmost importance and the Board will intervene if suppliers divert business abnormally from one customer to another.

4 As a Manufacturer

You must not sell at prices higher than your highest price (less discounts then prevailing) during the basic period, September 15 to October 11.

In some cases it will be necessary for manufacturers to reduce their prices below the ceiling so that wholesale and retail accounts may carry on.

Where maintenance of the retail ceiling requires manufacturers' prices to be substantially reduced, the Board will investigate and in proper cases will afford necessary relief.

Imports

Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers are assured by the Board that any considerable increases in the costs of import of essential goods will be covered either by subsidies or by adjustment of taxes. Details will be announced shortly.

Services Also Come Under This Law

The Price Ceiling law also applies to rates and charges for electricity, gas, steam heat, water, telegraph, wireless, telephone, transportation, provision of dock, harbour and pier facilities; warehousing and storage; manufacturing processes performed on a commission or custom basis; undertaking and embalming; laundering, cleaning, tailoring and dressmaking; hairdressing, barbering and beauty parlour services; plumbing, heating, painting, decorating, cleaning and renovating; repairing of all kinds; supplying of meals, refreshments and beverages; exhibiting of motion pictures.

NO CHEATING OR EVASION OF THE PRICE CEILING LAW WILL BE TOLERATED

"How the Price Law Works," a pamphlet setting forth how each branch of business must apply the regulations to its own operation will shortly be available at Post Offices and Branch Banks.

The Board will soon open Regional Offices throughout Canada where problems may be discussed. These Offices will co-operate with business in the adjustment of difficulties.

The Price Ceiling law is vital to Canada's war effort.

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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD
Ottawa Canada

Judgment Is Reserved In Abitibi Sale Case

Mr. Justice Middleton of the Ontario Supreme Court, has reserved judgment in the application of the Montreal Trust Co. for an order to sell the property and assets of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

The latest sale application followed failure to complete a sale just over a year ago. At that time the Court order required that a reserve bid be set and the only bid received, that of the bondholders' protective committee for $30 millions, failed to come up to the reserve set by the Master.

Following this there came the McTague Royal Commission to investigate the company's affairs at the request of the Ontario government. This commission presented its report on March 31, this year. The report emphasized the importance of co-operative action on the part of the Ontario government and set forth the broad outlines of what it considered might be a possible reorganization plan.

Moratorium Imposed

Next step this year was the passing by the Ontario Legislature of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd. Moratorium Act, 1941, which was planned to stay proceedings under the mortgage action.

Following completion of the principal repayment of $130 per $1,000 of outstanding bonds on Oct. 15 this year, the bondholders' protective committee renewed its motion for a sale of the company's assets, this time without a reserve bid. The Ontario Legislature at once proclaimed its moratorium act. Following several postponements, hearing on the sale motion took place Nov. 27 before Mr. Justice Middleton who has not as yet given his judgment.

During the court hearing it was brought out that Abitibi's current position had been greatly strengthened this year. After allowing for the principal repayment of $6¼ millions on Oct. 15, its working capital at Oct. 31, stood at just over $20 millions. Of this, cash amounted to $7.4 millions. At the end of 1940, the company's working capital was $18.8 millions, indicating an improvement of $1.2 millions in ten months this year after allowing for principal repayment of $6¼ millions.

Argument before the court at the hearing took a dual character. The Ontario Attorney General appeared to argue in favor of the validity of the moratorium legislation of 1941 which, it was claimed, gave the Ontario government power to stay proceedings under the sale order until the end of 1942.

Challenge Ontario Act

Power of the Ontario Legislature to enforce such legislation was challenged by C. F. H. Carson, K.C., who appeared for the Montreal Trust Co., and by Glyn Osler, K.C., acting on behalf of the bondholders' protective committee.

Joining the Attorney-General in support of the Ontario Act, and in opposition to the sale motion were Gordon McMillan, K.C., solicitor for the liquidator, R. S. McPherson, C.A., and Arthur Slaght, K.C., who appeared for the preferred shareholders' protective committee. Council for the common shareholders' protective committee and the general creditors' committee also appeared and stated their support of the stand taken by the liquidator and the preferred committee.

Bank of Montreal Changes Personnel

Because of the additional duties placed upon the executive of the Bank of Montreal, additions are being made to head office personnel. B. C. Gardner, assistant general manager in charge of the Quebec, Maritime and Newfoundland division has been assigned to special executive duties. F. G. Belcher (centre) superintendent of the bank's branches in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gardner, while Mr. Belcher's place in Winnipeg is to be taken by Angus Macpherson (right) who, since 1937, has been manager of the bank's Chicago branch.

C.P.R. Revenue Gains In Oct.

Net Operating Income in October Best for That Month in Three Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for October at just under $6 millions were the highest for any like months for the last three years.

Gross income last month at $21.5 millions showed an increase of nearly $4.7 millions over the same month a year ago. Working expenses increased by $4.2 millions, leaving net earnings at over $5.9 millions, or $467,248 more than a year ago.

Gross Passes $180 Millions

Cumulative returns for the first ten months of 1941 showed gross earnings of $180 millions, or nearly $41.3 millions greater than in the corresponding period last year. Part of the gain was absorbed in increased expenses, but net earnings of $35.6 millions were up $9.9 millions over the 1940 returns.

Comparative figures on earnings for October and the ten months ended October, 1941 and 1940, respectively, follow:

October	1941 $	1940 $
Gross earnings	21,576,652	16,891,992
Working expenses	15,638,765	11,421,353
Net earnings	5,937,887	5,470,639
10 Months Ended October		
Gross earnings	180,034,146	138,739,804
Working expenses	144,368,587	112,979,190
Net earnings	35,665,559	25,760,614

GROUPED INCOME SHARES

Grouped Income Shares, Series A, paid a dividend of 10c a share on Nov. 30 this year. A previous dividend of 12 cents a share was paid on May 31, making a total of 22 cents a share for 1941. This would compare with 24 cents for 1940 and 18 cents for 1939 paid by this Winnipeg fixed-type investment trust.

MORDEN, HELWIG, FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER,
ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

Smelt. Declares 75 Cent Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share, plus a bonus of 75 cents a share, both payable Dec. 21 this year to holders of record Dec. 3.

This makes a total distribution for the year of $2.50 a share, compared with $2.25 a share in 1940.

Following the meeting of directors it was announced that R. E. Stavert, who has been vice-president, Montreal, has been elected president of the company in succession to the late Sir Herbert Holt.

Company Reports

Southern Canada Power

Southern Canada Power Co.'s financial statement for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, reveals a substantial increase in gross revenue, but an advance of over 50% in taxes, resulted in a reduction of net revenue. Income from all sources last year totalled just short of $3 millions, compared with $2.7 millions in the 1940 fiscal year. Net profit available on the common stock totalled $329,752, as against $355,422 a year ago. This was equivalent to 82 cents a share on the common stock, as against 88 cents in 1940.

The financial position improved last year. The balance sheet as at Sept. 30, 1941, shows net working capital of $2,578,070, against $2,184,950 at the end of the preceding year. Cash increased from $162,215 to $280,476; investments from $2.1 millions to nearly $2.3 millions. Market value of investments at the end of last September was just short of $2.5 millions, against about $2.2 millions at the end of the previous year.

Comparative figures on the profit and loss statement follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Elec. revenue	2,828,760	2,570,172
Misc. revenue	165,352	141,755
Gross earnings	2,994,112	2,711,927
Oper. exp. & main.	893,104	859,112
Taxes	714,086	473,280
Bond interest	274,596	285,666
Depreciation	335,440	309,513
B. D. reserve	1,800	3600
Employ. pension fund	20,000	......
Net profit	755,086	780,756
Pfd. dividends	425,334	425,334
Com. dividends	320,000	319,977
Surplus	9,752	35,445
Previous surplus	*473,868	438,625
Surplus forward	483,620	474,070

*Surplus of discontinued subsidiary company eliminated.

	1941	1940
Earned on pfd.	$10.65	$11.01
Earned on com.	0.82	0.88

Working Capital Position

	1941 $	1940 $
Current assets	3,555,989	2,951,339
Current liabilities	977,919	766,389
Working capital	2,578,070	2,184,950

Dominion Glass

Reflecting a record volume of business, gross operating profit of Dominion Glass Co. for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, reached the high figure of $2.3 millions, or more than double that reported in the preceding year. Feature of the income statement was an increase in income and excess profits tax reserve from $371,594 to $1,305,253, which brought net profits down to $687,256, compared with $568,029 the year before. Earnings on the common stock were equivalent to $7.88 a share, as against $9.08 a share in the preceding year.

Reflecting the improvement in operations net working capital position at the end of last September totalled $2.7 millions, an increase of nearly $350,000 over that reported at the end of September, 1940. Cash declined during the year from $661,709 to $335,787, but investment in government bonds increased from $137,383 to $1,285,307. Accounts receivable showed an increase from $1.1 million to nearly $1.7 million, while inventories are slightly higher. The only change of consequence among the liabilities is an increase in tax reserve from $380,000 to over $1.3 million.

Comparative figures on the profit and loss statement follow:

Years Ended Sept. 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Gross oper. income	2,327,049	1,187,107
Less: Depreciation	270,191	194,070
Amort. patents	7,500	7,500
Exec. salaries	47,750	43,541
Legal expenses	435	1,598
Directors' fees	12,460	11,760
Add: Other income	3,807	10,985
Less: Tax reserve	1,305,253	371,594
Net profit	687,266	568,029
Preferred divds.	182,000	182,000
Common divds.	212,500	212,500
Surplus	292,766	173,529
Previous surplus	1,515,128	1,571,915
Less: W/d fixed assets	......	230,316
Surplus forward	1,807,894	1,515,128
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	4,998,228	3,414,748
Current liabilities	2,281,650	1,047,729
Working capital	2,716,578	2,367,019

Brantford Cordage

For the second year in succession Brantford Cordage Co., makers of binder twine, show first preferred dividends well covered and substantial earnings on the other two classes of stock.

While crops were below average in certain parts of Canada, president W. M. Messecar states, any loss of business resulting from this condition was compensated for by increased export business resulting from exceptionally good crops in the territories where the company finds its principal export markets. Total sales for the year were above average.

Operating earnings for the year rose to $538,143 from $389,376, a gain which was cancelled by a rise of approximately $83,000 in income taxes and an $80,000 reserve against inventories. It is stated in the report that taxes have been allowed at a figure above the amount believed necessary, in view of continued uncertainty regarding the proper amounts payable under Excess Profits Tax.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Net earnings	538,143	389,376
Less: Depreciation	10,547	10,542
Inventory reserve	80,000	......
Income taxes	234,460	151,491
Net profit	213,136	227,343
Less: Pfd. divds.	47,476	49,172
Surplus for year	165,660	178,171
Add: Prev. surplus	882,698	698,069
Disc. on shs. red.	3,603	6,458
Prof. on bds. sold	93	......
Surplus forward	1,052,054	882,698
Earned per Share:		
1st pref.: Earned	$5.94	$6.16
Paid	1.30	1.30
2nd pref.: Earned	6.90	7.42
None paid.		
Common	1.55	1.70
None paid.		
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	2,243,254	1,908,678
Current liabilities	270,811	175,275
Working capital	1,972,443	1,733,403

Can. Indust. Alcohol

Sharply higher earnings are reported by the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1941, with share profits amounting to 34½ cents as against 19.8 cents the previous year.

Income from all sources last year totalled $1.1 million, compared with $620,637 in the year ended Aug. 31, 1940. After prior charges, including $456,651 reserve for taxes, net profit of $383,658 compared with $220,011 in the preceding 12 months.

The balance sheet reflects improvement in earning power, net working capital at the end of last August totalling $4 millions, as against $3.7 millions the year before. Bank loans have been reduced from $610,670 to $410,750. Cash shows an improvement of $208,938 to $939,834, while investments nearly doubled at $428,522. Accounts receivable were up nearly $400,000 while inventories of $3 millions were down by 390,000.

In the report to the shareholders it was stated that since the end of the year the Corbyville facilities have been utilized to furnish a portion of its products to certain of the munition plants operating in Canada. This arrangement, it is said, will continue at least for the next several months.

Comparative figures of the profit and loss statement follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Gross income	1,105,615	620,637
Less: Interest	10,804	14,283
Exec. salaries	27,961	29,924
Directors' fees	3,638	2,438
Legal expense	8,775	7,718
Debent. interest	......	654
Depreciation	158,408	159,687
War risk ins.	55,716	49,154
Accounts res.	......	11,074
Tax reserve	456,651	125,580
Net profit	383,658	220,011
Dividends	277,979	166,787
Surplus	105,679	53,324
Previous surplus	*1,300,979	*1,187,154
Surplus forward	1,406,658	1,240,479

*Adjusted.

Working Capital Position

	1941 $	1940 $
Current assets	5,047,802	4,901,325
Current liabilities	1,028,199	1,155,269
Working capital	4,019,603	3,746,056

Elected Director Of Imperial Bank

Herbert H. Horsfall has been elected a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Frank A. Rolph, who was also chairman of the board. Mr. Horsfall is president and managing director of the Canada Wire and Cable Co., a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the Consumers Gas Co. of Toronto, and a number of other companies.

Amalgam. Electric Doubles Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Amalgamated Electric Corp. has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on capital stock, payable Jan. 2 to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

The EMPIRE'S MECHANIZED FORCES ROLLING ON TO VICTORY— NEED OIL War's Greatest Weapon!

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY CANADIAN TO SEE THAT THEY GET IT!

WAR today is a matter of mechanized monsters, of plunging planes, of vicious vehicles and surging ships!

Vital to every one of them—and to the industry that builds them for our troops—is OIL,—War's Greatest Weapon.

To see to it that oil is saved for the men who man our equipment, and for the workers who go with eager hands to the machines producing it, is the unselfish duty of every loyal Canadian.

In one of the most modern refineries in the Dominion, the Good Rich Refining Company, Limited—the largest independent refining company in Canada—is working 24 hours a day to contribute its quota to this great need for OIL.

From the hauling of the crude to the distribution of the finished product, Good Rich Refining Company Limited is serving the needs of industry, of motorists and of the independent oil dealer.

ALL Good Rich products are quality controlled, tested at regular intervals in the Good Rich research laboratories, and in collaboration with the largest independent test laboratory in the world.

GOOD RICH REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED
CANADA'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT REFINERY

For Quick Starting . . . Flashing Performance
Buy Good Rich Gasoline and Oil

GRADE NO. 1 GASOLINE Gives quick starting, top performance, and meets all Government specifications.

EMPIRE ETHYL GOOD RICH

GOLD STAR GOOD RICH

Contains tetra-ethyl lead, gives quick starting and meets all Government specifications. GRADE NO. 2 GASOLINE

GASOLINE MADE TO TOP SPECIFICATIONS

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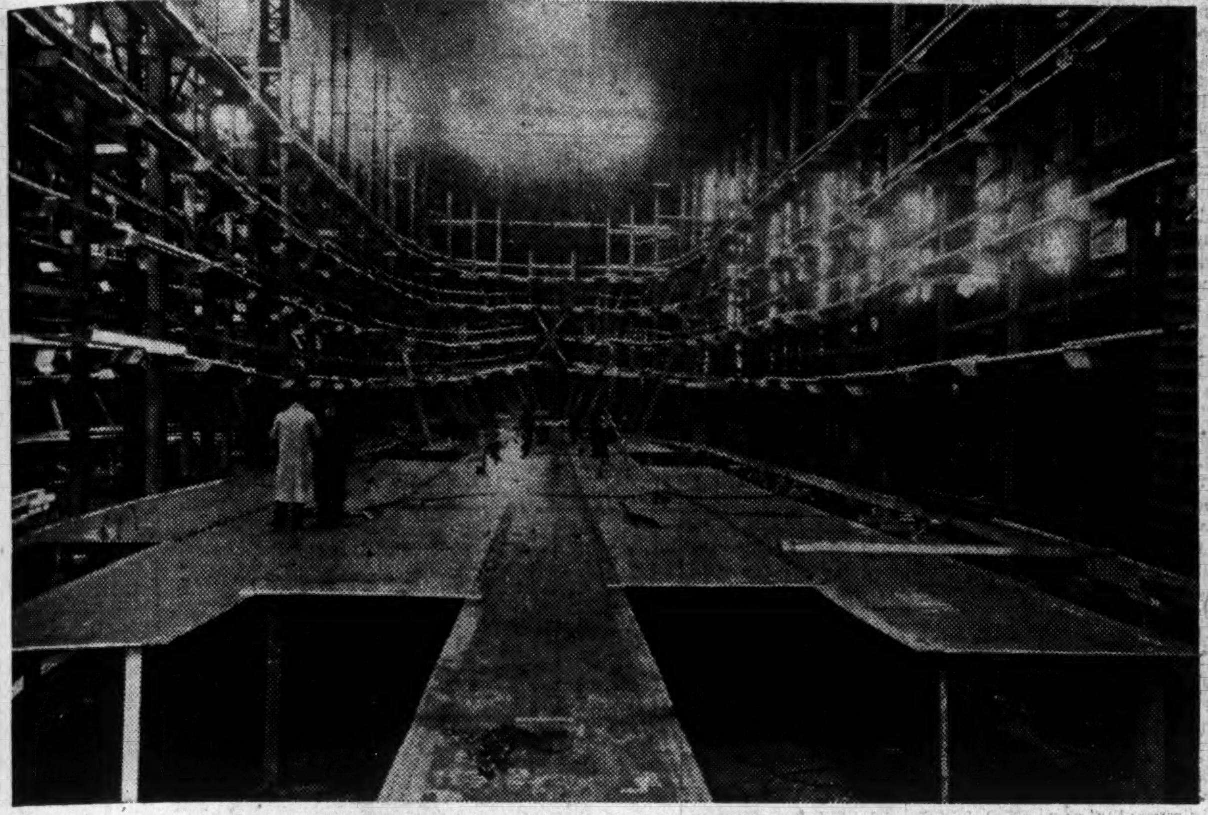
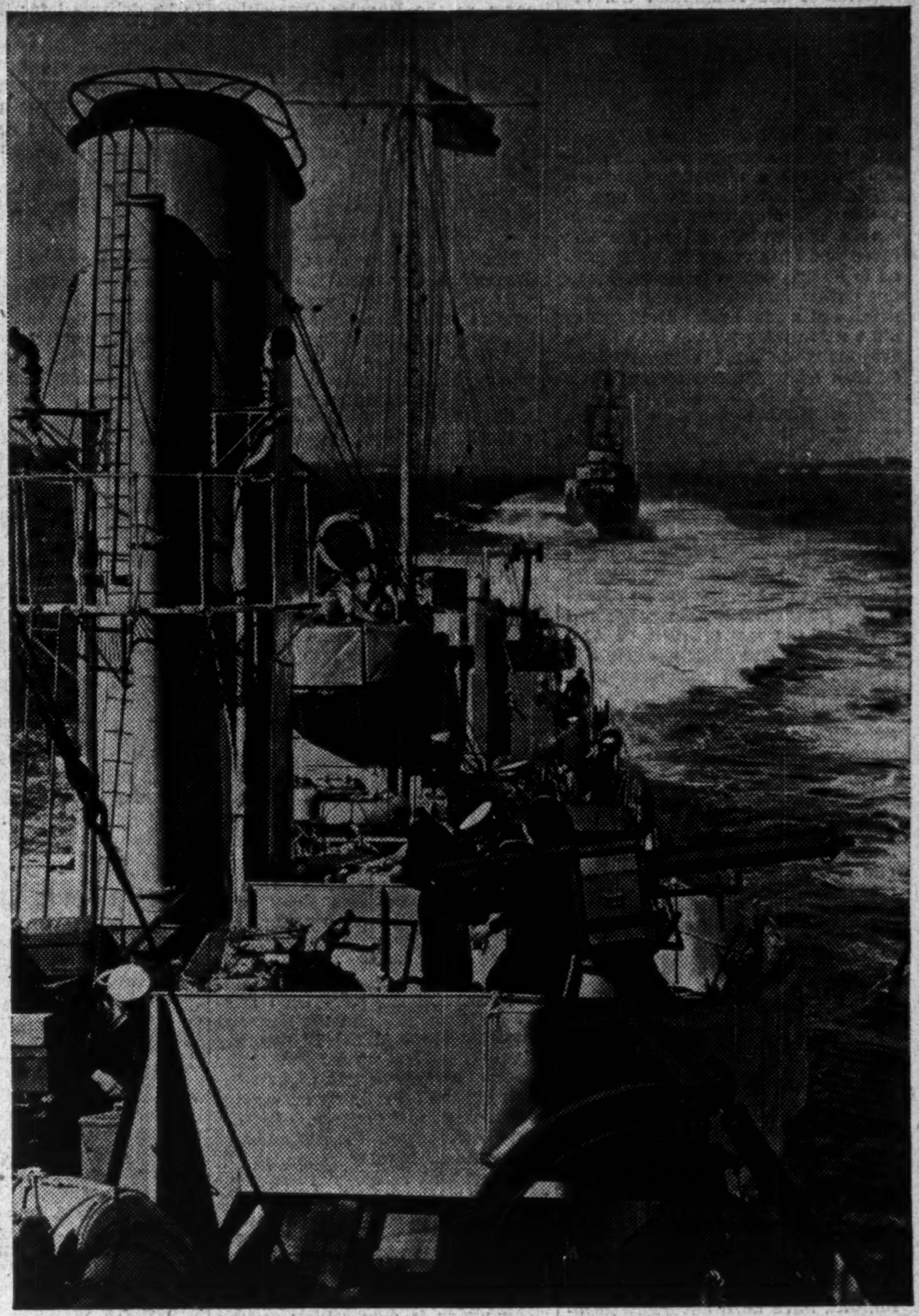
Our Biggest War Order—Boats For Britain

Canada Raises Ship Tonnage Built From 4,000 to Over 1,000,000 a Year and Employment Jumps Twentyfold — Bottlenecks Crack Under Pressure of Streamlined Planning—Organize for Major Test in 1942


The interior of a hull under construction seems big as a church.

Girls do precision work on torpedo boat.


In the front line of the war at sea 25,000 Canadians now man 300 fighting ships. Two years ago, there were only 1,800 men for 15 ships.

By ALLAN C. MacNEISH
Editor, Canadian Shipping and Marine Engineering News

Most Canadians are land lubbers.

They know something big has been happening in their country's contribution to the war at sea, but when it comes to specific details, very few could give definite answers on what Canada is really getting for its half billion dollar programme.

Is the programme realistic? Is it being carried on efficiently? Are we turning out vessels as fast as we should? Is wooden shipbuilding really staging a comeback? Will the industry survive the war? Is the Canadian industry really becoming a rival to the great British shipbuilding industry?

Mass launchings, staggering dollar contracts, plus oratory on the progress of the shipping plan have all contributed to as complete a state of confusion as surrounds any phase of the war effort.

Launchings vs. Production

Take the question of launchings. When eight ships were christened at one time, the impression is that the eight ships in a day represent the rate of production. Actually, a ship is not "produced" until it is delivered, some five months more or less after the launching under current conditions. And the number of ships launched at any given time is seldom accompanied with a statement of how long they have been ready to launch or how long it took to bring them to that point.

Then there is the wooden ship confusion. The impression has been created that wooden ships are being built for cargo work, pretty much on the basic construction lines of the old clippers. But the wood for that type of ship has to be seasoned for around six years if the planks are not to warp and spring in mid-ocean. The wooden ships that Canada is building are seldom built of planking. Whalers for lifeboats, dinghies and skiffs are about the only plank-type boats being built, the rest are mainly of plywood, except where mahogany planking is being used. The wooden freighter is slower to build and sail, is heavier and has less cargo space than the steel ship. Where wood is really important is in building motor torpedo boats, the "mosquito fleet" of fast subchasers ranging from 75 ft. to 112 ft. in length. Along with these are a score or more of other light fast types, ranging in purpose from R.A.F. rescue boats to target boats.

Official government spokesmen have implied that Canadian shipbuilding would soon outrank that of the United Kingdom. This is true only in comparison with lowest depression figures for British shipbuilding. Britain's output of naval vessels and a hundred other types not under construction in Canada leaves her well ahead of the senior Dominion. Even with bombing raids holding up daytime production and the blackout closing the yards at night, those close to both pictures still give Britain the edge by an overwhelming margin.

These sobering facts might lead to the conclusion that Canada's shipbuilding programme is nothing to write home about. But this impression would be even less correct than the quick optimism gleaned from first impressions.

Actually, the Canadian programme is one of the biggest jobs the Dominion has ever tackled.

In dollar terms alone $500 millions of shipbuilding orders have been put on the books to buy a total of some 2.5 million tons. The greater part of that tonnage still has to be produced in 1942 and 1943, probably over a million tons a year, which compares with the previous 1920 peak of 164,074 tons.

These dollars are not being spent in an established industry—they have to be spent to build up the industry as well as buy its products. As late as 1935, the Canadian industry, which only turned out 4,306 tons of shipping, was for practical purposes non-existent. Many Canadians had come to believe that it was impossible for the Dominion to build ships, that Canadian vessels would be limited to a handful of pleasure boats on inland lakes, a few schooners off the coasts.

Since the beginning of the war, the numbers employed in Canadian shipyards and contributing plants have increased from around 3,500 to approximately 70,000. First job of the reborn industry was the repair and conversion of existing shipping.

Great lake steamers had to be tightened up and fitted with guns to ply the Atlantic. Merchant and passenger ships had to be fitted out as auxiliary cruisers, and when these changes had been made the repair shops had to keep open to take care of wear and tear, damage from enemy action.

Side by side with the sharp increase in work on existing hulls went the expansion and modernization of shipyards, the construction of new yards to take on the gigantic task of meeting the threat of U-boat and air attacks under circumstances several times less favorable than any faced in the last war. By 1941 the real flow of shipping had begun. Canadian corvettes and minesweepers saw action in the spring. By fall some 90 vessels of these two classes had been officially reported as delivered, cargo ships had begun to slide off the ways by Oct. 8, and within a month five had been launched at yards from Vancouver to Lauzon, Que. The Canadian Navy had grown from 16 ships to 300.

How to Build a Fleet

Back of those growth figures is a story of slow and painful development, a story that has its counterpart in every triumph of wartime production. The British call the phases of production "Blueprint," "Bottleneck" and "Production." In the blueprint stage the war planners are still finding out just what type to produce, in the bottleneck stage they find out just how hard it is to get production, and in the final stage they get more production than they ever believed possible.

Many of the headaches of the bluepbrint stage were spared the Canadian industry. The ships now being built in the Dominion are all based on British designs, and with a reason.

To build a ship from the ground up, you have to start with an accurate scale model of the sort of thing you think you want to build. The model has to be tested in a tank, and if you are lucky, it doesn't capsize, or show any of the dozen and one tantrums that shipping is heir to. Then you draw your plans, get your materials and labor together and start building.

All that preliminary designing and testing was saved the Canadian industry. The drawings were already prepared, at a saving of at least a year's time, and it was simply a question of preparing the yards.

Another big problem that was eased for the Canadian yards was that of labor.

The 3,500 trained workers at the outbreak of war amount to only 5% of the total now employed, and a liberal estimate for trained shipworkers drawn from other trades would give a total of only 7% now employed who have previous training in shipbuilding. The solution has been standardization.

Standardized Types

Standardization and the use of already prepared plans are two of the major operating conditions that distinguish the Canadian yards from those of Britain. In peacetime, the total demand for shipping is so limited that few yards can afford to specialize on one type of product. Even in wartime the British navy and merchant marine place so varied a demand on the British yards that specialization is severely limited. But in Canada this standardization was a prime necessity if production was to be obtained.

Contrary to the impression that has become fairly common, the Canadian ships are not "pre-fabricated" in the accepted sense of the word. Individual parts, such as masts, funnels, ventilators, are often made inland at factories. But most of the plates and beams are shaped right at the yards, and trimmed to fit beside the ways.

If the Canadian shipping programme escaped the blueprint stage and some of its labor problems were made smoother, the bottleneck period was not avoided.

The special steel shapes required for shipbuilding are not kept in stock by steel companies. If they were, steel would be tied up months on end in slow-moving, specially designed inventories. As late as this summer, some shipbuilders had not realized the full extent of the production strain on the steel companies. Orders would go in a month or two ahead of requirements. Occasionally other war industries got priorities ahead of the shipbuilders and hulls were left in fitting basins sometimes for months awaiting delivery of small but vital parts. Even yet, the flow of material has not loosened up sufficiently to put companies on a three-shift basis. Along with the scarcity of materials went a scarcity of equipment, a matter of vital importance to an industry designed for volume production on standardized lines.

A point not generally realized is that the Canadian freighters are not "ugly ducklings" as in the last war, made out of flat plates, but are ships that "look like ships," with every plate curved to fit a streamlined hull. By comparison with peacetime shipping, they are mass-produced, but in comparison with automobiles and other assembly-line jobs, each ship is a custom-built model.

By spring of 1941, it became apparent that the management of the programme as well as its production methods had to be streamlined and standardized. The programme was split into three sections. Over the ship repair section David B. Carswell was to preside; Desmond A. Clarke took the job of naval production, and H. R. MacMillan headed Wartime Merchant Shipping to handle the cargo vessel construction. Carswell, an experienced shipbuilder of international reputation, acts as technical consultant to the other two departments, while the whole programme comes under the jurisdiction of C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

With the modernization of the department set-up went new powers to Wartime Merchant Shipping. A Crown company, with head office at Montreal and branches in Vancouver, Toronto and Halifax, this corporation has dictatorial powers over the yards producing the 9,300-ton and 4,700-ton freighters. It has the power to place orders, speed up production, if necessary to cancel orders where a company is not maintaining schedules. The Shipping company provides advice and assistance in speeding up the flow of materials, helps make sure that orders go in as much as a year before requirement date.

How about the general efficiency of the programme?

The only final test of efficiency for Canada's shipbuilding programme is the speed with which the industry delivers the goods, and that question can't be answered with any degree of finality until next summer at the earliest.

The Fight Against Costs

Management is simple and in close contact with production problems. The types of vessel produced—two classes of cargo boats; one improved corvette type with a second 'super-corvette" coming; minesweepers largely of two main types; trawlers to be used as sweepers during the war, fishing boats after; one class of destroyer on order, the Tribal type; the 112-ft. speedy anti-submarine and patrol boats; two classes of motor torpedo boats and about 40 other "tailor made" launches and other types ranging down to rowboats—are few enough to permit rapid production.

The location of the majority of the shipyards is sound. Two-thirds of the big cargo boats are to be made in ice-free Pacific Coast ports. The remainder are on the St. Lawrence and in the maritimes. Wooden vessels have come from the resort districts of Ontario, and the lumber-rich maritime and B.C. coasts. From time to time there has been talk of contracts being given to firms which were not the best fitted to carry on the work allotted. It would be strange if a programme which called for a twenty-fold increase in employment failed to make errors of this type, and it is certain that no production effort of similar magnitude has been free of them. But the new powers of Wartime Merchant Shipping and the general tightening up of the organization, plus wider experience from early errors appears to have brought these errors, which are fundamentally those of planning down to a point where they are no more than unavoidable accidents.

On the common test of efficiency, cost, the programme makes a poor showing. The cost per ton of cargo shipping built, will run about $200 according to present unofficial estimates. This compares with a figure of roughly $40 a ton for British shipyards in pre-war days. It is about equal to the cost of shipping in current U.S. programmes, where the cost of designing and planning is included. Canada's Merchant Marine of the first world war was raffled off in the thirties for about $3 a ton.

But the test of cost is considered secondary to that of speed in a programme such as the present, and these figures do little more than reveal the already known fact that Canada had no more than an embryonic shipbuilding industry when war broke out.

High costs are inevitable under the circumstances.

For example, the Pacific coast ports are patently the best suited to year-round building because of the climate. Even the ice-free ports of the maritimes lack the mild weather of the west coast. But Vancouver has to fetch much of its steel from the east and from the Calgary plant of Dominion Bridge Co. Lack of a fully-integrated metal industry in Canada plays hob with the prices of engines for the larger boats, diesel and gas motors for the smaller launches. And there are the inevitable delays and layoffs in a growing industry, particularly when it has to develop in the face of the wartime demands of other industries.

Will it Last?

Can these natural barriers to the young industry be broken by the stream of the war effort and leave a more deeply rooted industry for the post war years? Most of the men in the trade are shooting for that goal.

The record of the last war does not afford much hope. But in this war we are to build six or seven times as much tonnage as we did in the peak of the Great War, and are building a far wider variety of craft. The standardization of wartime militates against adjustment to the more flexible requirements of peace, but even with standardization the models change from time to time and the Canadian industry will have considerably wider experience in more classes of ships by the end of 1943. Meantime, the most important test of the whole programme will have been met in the production records of 1942.

Along with the production test will go the test of efficiency in wartime freighting. Canada's new cargo vessels are slow, about 10 or 11 knots. They will move in convoys to fend off the attacks of submarines which travel 15 or 16 knots underwater, 22 knots on surface. There have been questionings of the wisdom of such a programme on naval grounds. But that is a question of naval policy and strategy. The question Canada's shipbuilders are answering is whether they can keep up to production schedules on the models asked.

Canada Builds For the War at Sea

Cargo Ships (4,700 and 9,300 tons)	Ordered Launched Delivered	153 7 0	Estimated Cost: Total—$275 Millions. Per Ton—$200. Per Ship—$1.8 Million.	Building at—Vancouver, North Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Montreal, Quebec, Lauzon, Levis, Sorel, Saint John and Pictou.
Corvettes	Ordered Launched Delivered	135 77 50	Total—$81 Millions Per Ship—$600,000.	Building at—Victoria, Vancouver, Collingwood, Midland, Kingston, Montreal, Sorel, Lauzon, Quebec.
Minesweepers	Ordered Launched Delivered	85 59 40	Total—$51 Millions. Per Ship—$600,000.	Building at—Port Arthur, Collingwood, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Sorel, Lauzon, Quebec, Sydney, Halifax.
Destroyers	Ordered Launched Delivered	2 0 0	No Cost Estimate.	Building at Halifax.
Wood Boats	$9 Million Programme. Over 50% Complete.		1st Motor Torpedo Boat, May, '41 1st 112-ft. Anti-sub., Aug., '41	Building at—Prince Rupert, Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, Midland, Port Carling, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Honey Harbor, Toronto, Bobcaygeon, Orillia, Peterborough, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Summerside, Charlottetown, Dartmouth, Liverpool, Shelburne, Weymouth, Baddock, Lower La Have, Sheet Harbor.

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Aluminum Co.

Will you kindly let me have your views on the investment merits of the Aluminum Co. of Canada?

There is no direct investment interest in the Aluminum Co. of Canada; such interest as there is lies in the stock of Aluminium Ltd., which is the holding company not only for the Aluminum Co. of Canada but for a number of foreign agencies. This company is one of the largest aluminum manufacturers in the world and in the last three years has very materially added to its production facilities. Earning power in recent years has expanded at a rapid rate; dividends of $10 a share were paid in 1941. There are many factors influencing the outlook of this company and it is rather difficult to arrive at a conclusion. In the first place the entire output of the company has been taken by the British and American governments to meet wartime requirements. The peacetime market built up over a period of many years has had to be abandoned. While it is expected aluminum will be used in increasing quantities in the years to come, it must be appreciated that considerable work lies ahead of the management of Aluminium Ltd. and other producers in re-establishing the peacetime market. Then again, competition for the peacetime market will be exceptionally keen in view of the great increase in capacity and also the establishment of new sources of supply as a consequence of the war. Just how Aluminium Ltd. will fare in the scramble for postwar markets remains to be seen but at this time one factor seems to be certain, namely, that competition will be much keener than it was before the war.

C-I-L

I would appreciate your comments on Canadian Industries Ltd., considering its stock as a fairly long-term investment.

Canadian Industries Ltd.'s stock is highly regarded as an investment medium. The company is engaged in the explosives and heavy chemical business and dominates the Canadian trade in many lines. Certain features of the company's business naturally have undergone very considerable expansion since the outbreak of war, while other divisions, such as Cellophane, pyralin, etc., have been adversely influenced. On the whole, however, most facilities are being used to capacity. Financially the company has a long record of well-established earnings and an exceptionally strong working capital position. In the last four years earnings have ranged from $6.07 to $8.52 a share, upon which a dividend of $7 was paid in 1940. Because of the wide diversification of interest in the heavy chemical field, the outlook for Canadian Industries Ltd. is considered as promising.

St. Catherine-Stanley

I am interested in the St. Catherine-Stanley Realty Corp. Recently I received an offer to buy my bonds at 65 plus interest. Would you give me comment regarding my holding in this company?

St. Catherine-Stanley Realty Corp. has a well-located property in Montreal. As a result of the reorganization carried out in 1937, capital obligations of the company have been put on a much more satisfactory basis. Earnings in the last three fiscal years have shown bond interest earned with a balance of nearly $15,000 a year for depreciation reserve. Beginning with May 1, 1942, interest on the bonds will be stepped up from 3 to 3½% under the terms of the agreement. The income statement would indicate the company will be able to meet this additional charge. The bid of 65 on the bonds appears to be a reasonable one and whether or not you should sell depends very largely on your ability to reinvest the proceeds to give you as satisfactory a return as you are now getting on your holdings.

Montreal Tramways

We would greatly appreciate any available information on the bond issue of Montreal Tramways, 5%, 1955 maturity, and whether, in your opinion, there is any likelihood of interest suspension.

The relatively low price for Montreal Tramways 5% bonds of 1955 reflects inability of the company to pay off principal on the first mortgage bonds when they matured earlier in the year and, in addition, the uncertainty that always exists in a period prior to a financial reorganization. Earnings of the company have always been sufficient to cover interest on the first and general mortgage bonds; no payments have ever been deferred. Currently income is running at a higher level than for many years past and the company continues to meet interest payments. Next month the bondholders meet to consider a plan of reorganization put forward by the company and approved by the bondholders' protective committees. This plan protects the position of the bondholders, though one group, known as the Ruggles Committee, is contending further concessions should be made. The company plan is more widely supported, and likely will be approved provided the necessary quorum is secured for the meeting. With the plan approved, the market position of the company's bonds should be re-established.

Can. Converters

Please comment on Canadian Converters Co. from the standpoint of investing in the company's stock. The main consideration is security of income.

Since commencement of the war the position of Canadian Converters Co. has undergone a marked change for the better. Previously the company had been operating on a very small profit basis, with dividends amounting to $2 a share per year from 1932 to 1937, and none thereafter until 1941. Since the war operations have expanded to capacity basis and profits have been considerably larger. From a deficit of $2.20 a share in the year ended Apr. 30, 1939, the company reported a share profit of $3.59 in 1940 and $3.28 in 1941. In the 1941 fiscal year the company paid a dividend of $2 a share. Financially, Converters has held a strong position for many years. However, from the standpoint of security of income, the record of the company has not been overly favorable.

McColl Frontenac

I hold some of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. common stock and would appreciate any comment re current position.

Current operations of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. have been relatively satisfactory and the financial statement for 1941 should compare favorably with that for 1940. The outlook for McColl and other companies in the oil refining business is somewhat indeterminate. In the first place there is the difficulty of maintaining regular supplies of crude oil and, secondly, restrictions on consumption (voluntary to date, to be enforced later) must lead to the conclusion that operations will not be any easier in the immediate future. This condition is reflected in the market price of the common stock which is now selling around 3¾. This is about half of the stock's book value and less than seven times earnings for last year.

Cons. Oka Sand

Would you please advise if it is possible to get a bid on Consolidated Oka Sand and Gravel 6½% bonds, due 1948?

There is practically no market for Consolidated Oka Sand and Gravel 6½% bonds, due 1948. Currently the bonds are offered at 10, with no bid. The company is understood to be doing somewhat better, but there are no signs of it getting out of bankruptcy. Last year operations resulted in a deficit of $25,197 after allowing for bond interest, but before depreciation. This contrasted with $31,343 in 1939 and $42,087 in 1938. The working capital position at the end of last year was only fair. Current assets totalled $60,326 as against current liabilities of $401,168. However, it should be noted that included among current liabilities is an item of $377,997 for accrued bond interest.

Quebec Power

I notice the common stock of Quebec Power Co. is selling around $20 a share. Will you please tell me if the company is sound, and if it will be able to pay dividends after taxation?

Quebec Power Co.'s position has undergone further improvement during the current year. To the end of September net profit, subject to income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $921,228. This contrasts with $825,974 for the same period in 1940. Taxes undoubtedly will be higher this year, but indications are that the company will be able to maintain the dividend on the capital stock without difficulty. Financially the company is in a sound position, with net working capital at the end of last year amounting to nearly $600,000.

Maritime Airways Opening Service

Saint John - Moncton Route Expected to Start Next Week

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Maritime Central Airways Ltd. announces plans for establishment of a new airline to link Saint John with Moncton. This company was formed recently with head office in Charlottetown for the purpose of joining Saint John, Moncton, Charlottetown and Summerside by air.

Already "familiarization flights" are being carried out between Saint John and Moncton and will continue early next week when the service is expected to go into operation.

The service will consist of two flights daily, to and from Moncton with passengers and mail. These trips will meet the Trans-Canada Air Lines plane there for central Canadian points and Halifax.

Chas. Gurd (Maritime) Selling Off Assets

MONTREAL.—Douglas L. Ross, C.A., liquidator of Chas. Gurd & Co. (Maritime) Ltd., is asking for tenders on the property of the company, upon which the book value is set at $112,497.

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Hydro Extends Maclaren Deal

Arrange For Additional Large Supply of Power. Talks With Gatineau

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power Commission has not only re-established the Maclaren-Quebec Power Co. on its former full-scale basis, but has made arrangement with the company for an additional 57,000 h.p. of energy to be delivered for the duration of the war.

The new arrangements entered into between Hydro and the company call for 25,000 h.p. of 25-cycle power at $12.50 per h.p. and on the same terms as the revised contract entered into between the two parties in 1937. The latter agreement called for 100,000 h.p. at $12.50 per h.p. with deliveries until October, 1970.

Block of 60-cycle Power

The other arrangement made by Hydro calls for delivery during the balance of the war of 57,000 h.p. of 60-cycle power at $12.50 per h.p.

Under present contractual obligations Maclaren-Quebec Power has agreed to supply Hydro with 125,000 h.p. of 25-cycle and 57,000 h.p. of 60-cycle power, or 182,000 h.p. in all. This contrasts with the company's total supply of 245,000 h.p., the difference being used by the James Maclaren Co. for motive power in its newsprint mill at Masson.

Dicker With Gatineau Power

Ontario Hydro also is endeavoring to add further to its reserve supply of Quebec energy. To that end it is negotiating with Gatineau Power Co. for 15,000 to 20,000 h.p. of 60-cycle surplus power.

At one time Hydro was negotiating along the lines of having Gatineau Power Co. add to productive capacity. This scheme was not altogether feasible and apparently has been abandoned in favor of taking surplus power as the company is able to deliver it.

Moore Corp. Pays Extra

Expect 1941 Earnings to Compare Favorably With 1940

Moore Corp. has declared an extra dividend of 66½ cents a share, payable on its common stock, along with the regular quarterly payment of 55½ cents a share, in Canadian funds, on Jan. 2, 1942, to shareholders of record Dec. 4. A year ago the company declared an extra dividend of 60 cents a share in U. S. funds and a declaration of the current payments will leave dividend paid for 1941 equivalent to last year's amount after allowing for the difference in exchange.

It is expected company net profits for 1941 will be at least equal to those shown for 1940 when $3.72 a share was earned on the common. Physical volume of business handled has increased substantially but higher costs and taxes have kept any gain in earnings down.

This company is one which would be materially aided by completion of a new reciprocal withholding tax deal with the United States as approximately 90% of its business and earnings are derived from the United States and transmitted to Canada for payment by the Canadian parent company. Currently the U. S. withholding tax is 27½%, but there are said to be prospects that a 15% reciprocal rate will be agreed on by the two countries.

Imperial Oil Adds to Storage

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Imperial Oil Co. has undertaken construction of three large new oil storage tanks on the east coast. Each tank will have a capacity of 100,000 bbls. and will be completed in about three months.

The tanks will each be 130 ft. in diameter, 42 ft. wall height with domes bringing total height to 58 ft. They are to be built by a new process controlling stresses during construction to prevent later cracks or separation of the steel and concrete.

Canadian Celanese Pays Larger Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Canadian Celanese Ltd. declared the regular 25 cent quarterly dividend on the common stock, plus an extra of 50 cents, and also $1.75 a share on the participating preferred, all payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 16.

This makes total payments of $2 a share on the common stock for 1941, as compared with $1.90 in 1940.

Canadian Wirebound Reduces Arrears

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents a share on its class A stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share. Payment of the 12½ cents extra is to be made Jan. 2, 1942, to shareholders of record Dec. 13. After giving effect to the latest declaration, arrears on the class A stock will amount to $1.87½ a share.

This marks the third extra 12½ cents a share paid towards elimination of arrears on this stock since May 1, 1941.

Dunlop Tire Pays 50c on Common

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. has declared a 50 cents a share dividend on its common stock for 1941, payable Dec. 20, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This company follows the practice of declaring a single dividend on its common shares, all of which are held by Dunlop Rubber Co of Great Britain and Canadian Industries Ltd., at the year end. Last year a similar payment was made on Dec. 27.

Bank of Montreal Head Urges Sacrifice

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Business has now reached a point where unemployment is practically non-existent and to continue to increase our "war effort we must curtail in other spheres, be prepared to accept material sacrifices and to subordinate individual interests to the common purpose," said Huntley R. Drummond, president, at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Drummond reviewed briefly, but fully, the situation as it currently exists in the major fields of economic endeavor. In respect to agriculture, he pointed out that the cash income of Canadian farmers this year was substantially larger than a year ago.

Reference was made to the advance in foreign trade and again to government financing.

Need for Money

In connection with the latter, Mr. Drummond said: "No one who is carrying his fair share of the load has any doubts as to what these figures mean, or regarding the courageous manner in which the Government is meeting the problem which they present. Federal taxes this year, together with revenue from other sources, are calculated to produce over $1.4 billions, which represents nearly three fourths of the total anticipated expenditures undertaken by Canada on its own account.

"It is worth remarking that," continued Mr. Drummond, "while total Federal taxes this year will be more than two and a half times as large as they were two years ago, the amount payable in the form of direct taxes by individuals and business concerns is five times as great.

"Heavy as these taxes are, they leave the large sum of about $1,250 millions to be financed by borrowing. This is the measure of the obligation to save which the Canadian people must assume for this year."

Speaks on Credit

Speaking on behalf of G. W. Spinney and himself, Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., general manager, commented upon the net changes in the bank's balance sheet. He went on to say the provision of additional credit was the most conspicuous feature of the bank's operations since the outbreak of war.

While this is a feature that has attracted most attention from the public, Mr. Dodds said that from the point of view of those who administer the bank's affairs, a more fundamental banking function was keeping faith with note holders and depositors.

Truckers Ask Exemption If More Gas Tax Planned

A ruling that the motor transport industry of Canada is an integral part of any national defense plan will be sought from the government by the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association on the strength of a resolution passed at the Association's annual convention held in Toronto last week.

The truckers declared that their industry has suffered heavily increased operating costs due to additional taxation, price increases and loss of quantity discounts, which in the case of gasoline purchases average some 8½ cents per gallon across Canada.

The transport men stated that although their industry is so closely allied by the service it renders to industries that have been declared essential services and that it has become an integral part of those services, the motor transport business itself has not been declared an essential service under the Defense of Canada regulations, and it has been given no priority rating.

A committee representing the Association will also ask assurance that no further gasoline price increases shall be permitted to affect the industry; that no gasoline curtailment shall apply to the industry until all non-essential consumption shall have been reduced to a minimum; that any proposed procedure to ration gasoline to passenger cars shall not apply to the motor transport industry and that the industry be given a preferred priority rating for essential replacements of equipment.

Seagrams Buys B. C. Distillery

Broufman Company Acquires Units in B. C. and N. S. in Stock Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — In one of the largest distillery transactions in western Canada for several years Distillers Corporation - Seagrams has purchased from Brewers & Distillers, Vancouver, the B. C. Distillery Company, Vancouver, and Amherst Distillers, Amherstburg, Ont.

The purchase was made through acquisition of shares whose market value for preferred and common represents about $1,750,000. Brewers & Distillers took the shares in Distillers Corporation-Seagram in return for disposal of the two distillery properties which will now be operated by the big eastern organization headed by Samuel Bronfman, whose representaive in British Columbia is Col. Russell Whitelaw.

In a statement issued by Brewers & Distillers, headed by Col. H. S. Tobin of Vancouver it was declared that directors felt that the deal would stabilize earnings on a level somewhat higher than continued independent operation permited.

Brewers & Distillers retain control over B. C. Breweries.

In place of owning all the issued shares of B.C. Distillery and Amherst Distilleries, Brewers & Distillers will hold 12,500 shares of 5% cumulative preference stock and 20,000 shares of common stock in Distillers Corporation-Seagrams.

Union Gas Net Drops Sharply

Warmer Weather Reduces Sales of Gas For House Heating

Union Gas Co. of Canada, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries in London and Windsor, report consolidated net earnings of $197,137 for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1941, after all charges except provision for income and excess profits taxes. For the corresponding period last year the company earned $320,011.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1941, the company earned $1,466,465 compared with $1,512,543 for the corresponding period ending a year earlier. Union Gas Co.'s year ends March 31.

Lower earnings are stated due mainly to decreased gross revenues resulting from warmer weather this year. There has been a substantial increase in operating and maintenance expenses. Reduced gas sales for house heating were partly offset by increased sales for industrial purposes.

Mercantile Transport To Surrender Charter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Mercantile Transport and Forwarding Ltd. advised the Montreal Curb Market that at a special general meeting of shareholders held Nov. 27, directors were unanimously authorized to transfer assets of the company to London Forwarding Ltd. and to surrender the company's charter. As a result the common and preferred shares of Mercantile Transport have been removed from the list of Montreal Curb Market.

Alberta Goes After Tourists

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Alberta's 1941 tourist business brought revenue estimated at $7.5 millions and to boost this to new heights in 1942, the Alberta Motor Association, Edmonton branch, this week announced a programme of U.S. publicity through a recently completed color motion picture.

The year's tourist revenue represents an increase of about $2 millions over the 1940 revenue from this source. Up to Oct. 1 this year there were about 25,000 U. S. cars registered as Alberta visitors. This is more than 2,000 ahead of the whole 1940 registrations.

"We now plan to publicize Alberta in the U. S. like it never was publicized before," J. A. McNeil, A.M.A. secretary-manager in Edmonton says.

I. B. M. Organ Boosts Canada

Special Issue Publicizes Many of Our Features

Current issue of "Think," monthly publication of International Business Machines Corp., is entirely devoted to the Canadian scene and to emphasizing neighborliness between Canada and the United States. Besides reprinting the speeches given during International Day at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto along with many fine pictures taken during that day's festivities, this special issue in its 100 well filled and, typographically, unusually attractive pages ranges widely over Canadian affairs.

Facts concerning Canadian agriculture, industry, transportation, the arts, are concisely dealt with by experts in their particular fields.

Consumers' Gas Co. Sales Show Gain

Increasing Domestic and Industrial Demand Boost November Sales

Rising domestic and industrial consumption combined to push sales of Consumers' Gas Co. substantially ahead of last year in the first eight weeks of the current fiscal period which began Oct. 1.

For October gas sales showed a gain of 5.69% over the 1940 total and in the first 24 days of November the gain was 8.68%. Both figures would appear to indicate an accelerating rate of improvement since the gain in sales for the 1941 fiscal year was only 3% over the 1940 period.

Weather conditions, it is stated, were not a major factor in the increase as November, 1941, has on the whole been milder for Toronto than November, 1940. Shutting off further installations of oil-burning equipment for home-heating, and the changeover from oil to gas as a result of the oil scare have been important factors in the gain in domestic sales.

All the coal needed to take care of operations for the winter and far into the spring until after the reopening of navigation have been landed at Canadian docks, it is stated.

Priorities Hit Pressed Metals

Looking For Defense Work to Replace Declining Sales to Car Firms

Sales to automobile companies by Pressed Metals of America have decreased and, as pointed out by J. W. Leighton, president, "according to rumor, may end next year." He encloses an interim statement showing that the company earned $629,938, before depreciation and income taxes, in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941, which he says is "most gratifying." On the same basis last year the company earned $761,063 in 12 months.

The company is faced with the necessity of changing to war work as soon as possible. Its regular products have no defense use, states the president, and "we will be faced with a new production development." He goes on to point out that:

Expect Unprofitable Period

"Judging from the experience of some people we know, and from our past experience in the production of new articles, we may have to pass through an unprofitable and expensive period of operations. The need to conserve company resources is therefore apparent and more particularly in view of the high Federal tax situation.

"We are developing some new items which have been presented in Washington and which, if adopted, will help solve our problems and improve the outlook for profitable business."

It is as a result of these conditions that dividend action has been deferred, Mr. Leighton states.

The profit and loss account for nine months to Sept. 30 this year shows an operating profit of $629,938. Depreciation amounts to $96,000 and $201,427 has been paid in dividends, leaving a balance of $1.3 million in surplus account. Although no provision for 1941 Federal taxes has been made, it is estimated they will require about $329,000.

Balance sheet as at Sept. 30, 1941, shows current assets of $1.3 million, including cash of $355,092. Current liabilities amount to $203,032 before allowance for this year's income taxes. At the end of 1940 the company's balance sheet showed current assets of approximately the same amount as now and current liabilities, including $259,752 for income taxes, amounted to $536,061.

Cub Aircraft To Show Profit

Concentrating on Parts Making and Repairs With Volume High

Annual report of Cub Aircraft Corp. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1941, is expected to show a small net profit. This will compare with a net loss of $20,397 in the 1940 fiscal year. Annual meeting of the company will be held toward the end of the current month.

The Hamilton plant of Cub this year has handled the biggest volume of business so far in its history. While the company has facilities for manufacturing training planes it is finding its best place in the war effort in the sphere of parts making and repairs. Airplane fins and rudders are being turned out by Cub while repair work is being carried on for both the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Norwegian Air Force.

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Ruggles Group Seeking Proxies

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — First mortgage bondholders committee for Montreal Tramways Co., under the chairmanship of C. O. Ruggles, circularizing bondholders asking for proxies to be used at the meeting called for December 9. This committee opposes the plan put forward by the company and officially sponsored by the first mortgage bondholders committee, under the chairmanship of R. P. Jellett, and, the general mortgage committee, under the chairmanship of Rene Morin.

Foreign Exchange

During the week Nov. 25 to Dec. 1 there was no change in the quotation on the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and $4.47 selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, Dec. 1

Australia	3.56	N. Zealand	3.61
India	.3353	S. Africa	4.47
Hong Kong	.2835		

Montreal Stock Sales Lower in November

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Volume of trading in the industrial shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Markets during November amounted to 204,417 shares, as against 192,499 shares in October and 358,913 in Nov., 1940.

In mining stocks 149,193 shares were traded last month, as against 185,466 shares the previous month and 422,024 shares in November a year ago.

Bruck Silk Mills Names Transfer Agent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bruck Silk Mills has notified the Montreal Stock Exchange that the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., 22 William St., New York City, has been appointed as co-transfer agent in New York for the company's stock. The National City Bank of New York has been designated as co-registrar in New York.

SAVING IS SERVICE

Canada's strength is your strength, yours and your fellow citizens. By saving you can turn your strength into effective power for war or peace.

Saving is more vital now than ever before.

It's wise to anticipate the needs of tomorrow, rather than satisfy the impulses of today. You acquire a thrift habit, bringing a *constructive* force into your life and in a broader sense—into Canada as a whole.

Save all you can—it's the urgent thing to do!

To Save is Practical Patriotism

THE CHARTERED BANKS
OF CANADA

Investing in Wartime Plans Reviewed

Contestants Look Over Their Portfolios and Make Some Changes

More letters from contestants in The Financial Post's "Investing in Wartime" contest of two years ago are published this week. This gives an opportunity for contestants to offer a measure of the management and supervision which all agree is desirable for any successful programme and permits a review of prevailing ideas under today's conditions.

Major points emphasized by letters this week include:

GOODWIN R. HARRIS—

1. **Calibre in investments has paid high returns in first two years of war.**
2. **Securities of companies directly connected with the war effort continue to hold attraction.**
3. **Would sell power stocks and emphasize capital appreciation through bond holdings.**

ALLEN T. ROSS—

1. **Recommendations of year ago to sell stocks and buy selected bonds has been successful.**
2. **Success or failure of investment programme determined by timing of purchases or sales.**
3. **Maintains substantial proportion of short and medium-term bonds, desirable now.**

C. K. MACGILLIVRAY—

1. **Favors increased reliance on preferred stocks for income and inflation hedge.**
2. **Stresses such features as participation, conversion, high asset backing and dividend arrears in making selection.**

LEON FRAZER

1. **Denies experience of past two years proves it better to invest in bonds than in well-balanced list.**
2. **Government policies toward business gradually becoming clarified.**
3. **Stock price appreciation may prove laborious but capital recovery can be more quickly achieved by transferring from fixed-income securities to good stocks.**

Allen T. Ross

Mr. Ross, not a prizewinner in 1939, is associated with the Toronto investment firm of E. G. Bulmer & Co.

In view of the wartime conditions here is a result which must, we feel sure, be eminently satisfactory to our $50,000 investor.

At today's valuation, our portfolio, including the changes made a year ago, shows a gain of 2% in value over the Oct., 1940, valuation, and is only $2.900 or 5.8% below the original investment. We presume that you will want to take last year's changes into consideration, but if not, our portfolio now would show a decline in value of $5,056, or 10.1%.

The maintenance of the capital at this high level through difficult times guarantees that when the opportunity comes to buy securities on a basis which will almost certainly ensure considerable capital appreciation, our businessman will be in the happy position of being able to put 95% of his original capital to work. We think this result will challenge the imagination of many investors and, incidentally, make a better than average showing.

Sold Stocks Year Ago

Two years ago we said that because of the uncertainties of war investors should adopt a policy of "expectation," i.e. "a willingness to adapt circumstances to events." Accordingly, we recommend a portfolio which we believed would produce a reasonable revenue and at the same time enable us to meet any altered conditions without having to accept an undue loss of capital.

One year later our portfolio had depreciated in value 7.7% and in line with the premises already stated, we endeavored to meet the changed conditions as they appeared to us at that time by recommending the sale of the speculative bonds and all stocks and placing the proceeds in high-grade bonds.

At a time when it appeared that corporate earnings, both in the United States and in Canada must, on account of the very large volume of business, reach an all-time high, our recommendation must have seemed, to some readers, a rather bold suggestion to make because of its conservative nature. Well, corporation earnings did make new highs, but dividends did not keep pace and, as a consequence, security prices fell in value and our recommendations were fully justified by results.

This year we find on checking over our portfolio that it has a liquidating value of $46,787, which is a gain of 2% over a year ago. Groups A to C inclusive, (in the list that follows) in which we originally placed $26,577, are now worth $27,895, a gain of $1,338. These groups comprised Dominion, provincial, municipal and corporation bonds. In our calculation, we are assuming that the proceeds from speculative bonds and stocks sold last year and placed in high-grade bonds have neither appreciated nor depreciated in value. It is perhaps worth noticing that one of our municipal bonds (Township of York) in which we invested $4,500 in 1939, gained over 10% in value, and one of the transportation bonds (C. P. R.'s) appreciated 11%.

Emphasis on Timing

If it is impossible to predict the future it is very helpful, however, when looking ahead to know at any given time just what set of circumstances prevails when plans are being made. If a successful manufacturer reaches a stage when an expansion programme in his own business seems justified, he can best and most wisely determine whether to proceed with such a programme immediately or postpone it for one or two years, if he can determine at the moment whether his country's economy is expanding or contracting. If it is expanding a plant investment of say $1,000,000 could be expected to bring in favorable returns shortly after made; if, on the other hand, business generally has begun to decline, his venture would probably fail to produce results until some two or three years hence, and in the meantime it might jeopardize his already established business.

In other words a great deal of the ultimate success or failure of the $1,000,000 expansion programme would depend on **when** it was made.

And so with investors: If they can know when to buy stocks and bonds, and when to sell, then they are assured of success with their capital. We have been successfully determining the "time" factor for the past four years through a study of the banking figures. This method was referred to in my article a year ago.

Portfolio For 1942

As a study of the banking figures indicates a contracting economy, we anticipate lower levels for equities. We are, therefore, going to recommend that a large proportion of the portfolio be kept in short and medium-term bonds.

To increase the annual cash return, however, and also to enable our investor to participate, even to a modest extent, in a price rise should one occur before next October, we have placed approximately $11,000 in stocks (Group E).

Of the stocks selected Imperial Tobacco and Walkers, preferred, will, we think, record the least fluctuation in value; Imperial Oil, Canada & Dominion Sugar, Laura Secord and Moore Corporation, in a declining market, will likely sell off much less than the average of a large group of industrial stocks.

In conclusion, we again emphasize "timing" in the purchase and sale of securities, and careful supervision always.

When The Financial Post competition was announced two years ago the first condition laid down for our $50,000 investor was "protection for the future." Presumably this means maintenance of capital at or very close to the original investment. If asked for an opinion on this point we would be thoroughly in accord, and would like to point out the danger of allowing the investment to depreciate in value to a point where very likely one of two things will happen when, as a result of improved economic conditions and world affairs, equities will again rise in value. Either our hypothetical investor will want to take unwarranted risks to regain his capital, or he will be so discouraged with the management of his account that he will insist on keeping the funds then available in government bonds at a low rate of return and so miss the grand opportunity. On either basis he will lose out.

It is with this thought in mind that we have sacrificed some income and avoided speculative risks, with the result that our investor is in a preferred position (judging by the figures published) over all the others who started out two years ago.

1942 Portfolio by Allen T. Ross

	Original Cost	Annual Revenue	Yield
GROUP A—			
$5,000 Dominion of Canada, 2% 1944	$4,962	$100	2.02%
5,000 Province of Ontario, 2½% 1945	5,025	125	2.49%
	$9,987	$225	
GROUP B—			
$5,000 Twp. Scarborough (1), 4½% 1952	$4,975	$225	4.65%
5,000 Province of Manitoba, 4½% 1945	4,700	225	4.76%
	$9,675	$450	
GROUP C—			
$4,000 Can. Pacific Ry., 3½% 1951	$3,480	$140	4.02%
2,000 Canada S. S. Lines, 5% 1957	1,870	100	5.35%
2,000 United Grain Growers, 5% 1948	2,020	100	4.95%
	$7,370	$340	
GROUP D—			
$3,000 Province of Ontario, 3% 1950	$2,985	$ 90	3.07%
3,000 Province of Quebec, 3% 1947	2,940	90	3.37%
3,000 Province of Nova Scotia, 3% 1952	2,895	90	3.40%
	$8,820	$270	
GROUP E—			
85 shs. Canada & Dominion Sugar	$1,977	$127	6.44%
200 shs. Imperial Oil	1,900	100	5.26%
160 shs. Imperial Tobacco	1,960	106	5.42%
75 shs. Laura Secord Candy Shops	750	60	8.00%
45 shs. Moore Corporation, Com.	1,991	118	5.92%
100 shs. H. Walkers-G. & W. Pfd.	1,975	100	5.06%
	$10,553	$611	

(1) Township of Scarborough substituted for Township of York bonds which were retired, showing a net profit of $500 for investment now in new securities. All Township of Scarborough issues up to 1950 have been called for redemption.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

	Cost when submitted	Value Oct. 31, 1940	Value* Oct. 31, 1941	Income 1940	Income 1941
Bonds	$29,757	$30,400	$31,560		
Stocks	19,930	15,452	13,071		
	$49,687	$45,852	$44,631	$1,987	†$2,300

†Includes $260 received on Abitibi bonds this year.

*Value at Oct. 31, 1941, after substituting changes made in Oct., 1940—$46,787, a gain of 2% since last year.

Goodwin R. Harris

Mr. Harris, who is senior partner in the Toronto stock exchange firm of Goodwin Harris & Co., was not a prizewinner in 1939.

Two years of war have amply illustrated the necessity of holding prime securities. Buying for appreciation has so far been unprofitable. Public interest has been affected by higher taxes and the necessity of financing the war effort. At times markets have shown greater signs of activity, as it is largely a matter of confidence. A better understanding of values may ultimately arise and good news act to stimulate prices. On Dec. 1, new regulations came into effect placing ceilings on certain manufactured articles, wages and salaries. The months to come will probably see an extension of these controls into other fields. Under these circumstances the task of investing will become more exacting.

The list chosen at the outset, comprised in the main, a defense portfolio. As yet, there does not appear any reason to alter that general programme. Proofs of its soundness are to be found in the late annual reports of the steel companies, base metals and equipments, etc. Those directly connected with war production are experiencing a marked volume of business with increased profits.

Notwithstanding rising taxes and costs, dividends in most cases are still being comfortably earned and as well, producing companies are allowed heavy write offs on equipment which will be to their advantage after the war. This class of security then, would seem to hold promise. Investments should be sold, where there is a danger of curtailment in dividends. Canada, thus far, does not tax capital appreciation.

It was originally intended that holdings of $10,500. Dominion of Canada 1½% Bonds should be utilized to purchase Canada's War Loans and, therefore, this amount of 3% Victory Loan Bonds have been purchased. $2,000 Nova Scotia Steel Bonds are retained, but the balance have been disposed of. Proportion of bond investment is kept, through purchase of $1,000. Montreal Drydocks 6's, $1,000. Burns & Co. 5's and $1,000. Maple Leaf Milling 3-5½'s. Balance of cash released has been utilized in new stock purchases. Switches in bonds have been made to provide for capital appreciation. The bond section, so far, shows no capital loss.

Sales of the power stocks are recommended. Expected increases of power output have materialized, but rising costs have also resulted. Price structure is not sufficiently elastic to provide extra protection. Paper bonds have responded to improvement in the industry, but not the common stocks. Niagara Wire Weaving serving this field, is sold because of close coverage of dividend. Massey-Harris common is realized on, due to the uncertainty of approval being obtained to their reorganization plan and the unlikelihood of immediate dividends. A profit is taken on Dominion Woollens preferred, to complete sales at this time. Balance of the securities are to be retained.

The portfolio is strengthened by the purchase of certain shares, already held at higher prices, with the funds secured from sales. This will reduce average cost of holdings in International Petroleum, Steel of Canada, National Steel Car, Dominion Foundries and Noranda. Fifty Ford "A" is added to the list, due to its defense work and also as a hedge for peace time activity in this field.

Of necessity, total yield from the investments remains low, since the securities comprising the portfolio were bought at high prices in relation to current market levels. If the funds were invested today a much more satisfactory result could be obtained. I feel assured, through the immediate changes effected, that the portfolio as it is now constituted still fulfills the original purpose for which the securities were bought, namely: that of appreciation and security of capital. It remains for the days that are ahead to prove the possibilities inherent in the list.

SALES RECOMMENDED:

$10,500 Dom. of Canada 1½% bonds, '42.

$1,000 General Steel Wares 4½% bonds, '52.

$1,000 Massey-Harris 4½% bonds, '54.

$1,000 Lake St John Power & Paper 5½% bonds, '61.

100 sh. Shawinigan Water & Power

100 sh. Beauharnois L. H. & P. Co.

100 sh. Niagara Wire Weaving common.

100 sh. Massey-Harris common.

100 sh. Dominion Woollens & Worsteds pref.

PURCHASES RECOMMENDED

$10,500 Dom. of Canada 3% bonds, 1950-51.

$1,000 Montreal Drydocks 6% bonds, '48.

$1,000 Burns & Co. 5% bonds, '58.

$1,000 Maple Leaf Milling Co. 3-5½% bonds, '58.

10 shares Steel Co. of Canada com.

50 shares Dominion Foundries & Steel com.

50 shares Internat. Petroleum Co. com.

25 shares Noranda Mines

25 shares National Steel Car.

50 shares Ford Motor Co. of Canada class A.

Estimated annual income on new list $1,977.

Leon Frazer

Winner of an honorable mention prize in 1939, Leon Frazer is active in investment advisory work.

Without required supervision, the experience of the businessman who invested $50,000 on Oct. 31, 1939, according to any of the prizewinning portfolios submitted, has suggested that over the past two years he would have been financially better off had he loaned the full

(Continued on page 14)

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DODGE *Job-Rated* TRUCKS COVER 98% OF ALL HAULING NEEDS!

Life Insurance

Policy Loans Show Decline

Downward Trend of Earlier Months Gains Momentum

The downward trend in life insurance policy loans, which has been apparent for some months is gaining momentum according to Canadian life insurance executives. Not only are these loans declining but many loans which have been outstanding for some time are being reduced or paid off entirely.

Accompanying this reduction in policy loans is a downward trend in the number and value of policies being surrendered for cash. The same condition has been evident in the United States.

It indicates that in both countries, in spite of the increased cost of living and heavier tax burdens, people are not only able to meet their expenses without drawing on their insurance savings, but are able as well to reduce any loans they already have on their policies. This combined with increased sales points to a substantial gain in business in force. Sales in Canada and Newfoundland to the end of October were 12% higher than a year ago.

In 1940 the volume of life insurance in force in Canada increased by almost $200 millions and it is believed this gain will be exceeded in 1941.

While the gain in new business is viewed with satisfaction among life insurance men, equally gratifying is the reduction of loans and also the checking of cash surrenders and lapses.

In recent years special efforts have been made to conserve the business on the books of the companies. This was done by discouraging loans and trying to get those that were outstanding paid off. Efforts were also made to discourage surrenders of policies for cash by pointing out to the policyholder that a new policy giving the same coverage would cost considerably more because the age of the insured was greater.

These efforts showed good results in 1939 and 1940 and while figures are lacking it is believed they are showing further good results in 1941.

Favorable Conditions

General conditions in recent years however have made the job of conservation easier. Among the conditions which have been mentioned are:

Owing to the war activity in business many people are earning much more than they did formerly. Accordingly they can get along now, without borrowing on their policies.

The insertion of the war clauses in policies issued since Sept. 3, 1939, makes men anxious to keep their old policies in force. The war clauses will make no difference to the majority of people buying insurance and are admitted to be fair. But many who have policies without them are anxious to keep them in force because of the extra protection they give.

Life insurance has had less competition in recent years from the investment markets for the individual's dollar.

Some years ago when the stock markets were active, many loans were taken out and many policies cancelled in order to get the cash either to speculate on the market, or to protect stock purchases which had been made. In recent years this factor has not been evident.

According to figures issued by G. D. Findlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, the percentage of policy loans to life insurance reserves in Canada showed an almost steady rise from 15% in 1926 to 20.9% in 1932 when the depression was about at its height. In 1933 the year the tide turned, there was a slight decline to 20.8% and since then the trend has been downward reaching 14.6% in 1939. Official figures for 1940 are not available at time of writing but they are believed to have shown a further substantial decline with the trend becoming more pronounced in 1941.

In Line of Emergency

While it is generally believed that policy loans and the surrender of policies for cash are not desirable, the record of the late depression showed that in many instances policy loans as well as surrenders of policies kept the family off the breadline.

Life insurance executives make much of the point that in the depression years when it was often impossible to realize any cash on even first class property except at a substantial discount, the cash value of the life insurance policy was always available either as a loan or to be withdrawn entirely by surrendering the policy.

With almost everybody now employed there is now no need of such procedure.

OUR ANSWER to your budget problem

● Have you ever had to do without things you needed because you couldn't afford them...ever admitted you wanted more life insurance but just couldn't spare cash for a big premium?

If so, here is an answer to your problem: A Special Budget policy which requires only *one month's* premium now.

For example, on a $5,000 Double Protection policy, at age 30 the premium is only $6.15. Then, to provide for the following months' premiums give at the same time, eleven cheques for a similar small amount, all dated ahead. You'll get a receipt by mail each month without even having to remember that your premium is due.

This is the safe, modern, easy way to get the life insurance you've always wanted. Without obligation send for folder explaining how you can get protection for your family or income for yourself, for as little as $5 monthly.

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War Priorities are making repairs and replacements more difficult

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Vancouver A. R. P. in the Movies

Here Vancouver ARP trainees are being filmed for a part in the latest motion picture to be produced by the National Film Board. It is entitled "War Clouds in the Pacific" and is now showing in Canadian theatres.

Metropolitan Life to Adopt New Policy Forms Jan. 1

Effective Jan. 1 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. will adopt new policy forms with reserves and cash values based on an interest rate of 2¾% instead of the 3% and 3½% rates formerly used. Reason for the change it was announced is that "the yield now obtainable on investments appropriate for a life insurance company is low and there is little evidence that there will be any material improvement in the near future."

The company is also adopting more modern mortality tables as the basis of reserves and cash values, under the new policies. The new premium rates, it is explained, reflect the improvement in mortality but the effect of low interest rates overshadows this improvement so that premium rates generally are increased. Because of good experience, however, it is also stated the rates for the accidental death benefit and the waiver of premiums disability benefit will be somewhat reduced. Additional charges for semi-annual and quarterly premiums has been somewhat reduced for new policies.

Generally the increase in premium rates on ordinary insurance will be less than 10%, while that for industrial policies will be somewhat greater, because in 1934 when the 3% interest assumption was adopted, industrial rates were not increased although ordinary rates were.

Among the new policies being introduced is a double protection policy to age 65 which will be available in both ordinary and industrial departments. A family income policy will replace the family protection, policy currently issued.

Non-Forfeiture Benefits

Principal changes in the policy forms include extension of the non-forfeiture benefits to new policies in event of default after premiums have been paid for only six months. Heretofore, such insurance has not been available under most ordinary policies until premiums have been paid for two or three years. Cash surrender values are generally higher and are available under ordinary policies after premiums have been paid two years and under industrial policies after they have been paid three years. Guaranteed rate of interest on funds left with the company under the various settlement options has been reduced to 2% under the interest option and 2½% under other options.

The company will discontinue the 5, 10 and 15 payment life policies and 5, 10 and 15 year endowments. These policies it was explained contain a relatively large investment element. Rates for individual annuity contracts are being increased.

Insurance Problems

War Clauses

I have been thinking of buying some life insurance but a friend tells me the war clauses take away most of the benefit of the policy. What do you think about it? I am 25 years of age, unmarried and may join the army.

The war clauses do not take away any of the benefit of your life insurance policy so long as you stay in Canada or the United States and other home areas which in some cases include Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies and in other cases include all of North and South America.

If you join the army or navy and remain in the home areas, your protection is continued just the same. If you go outside these areas, either as a civilian, or in the army or navy, you can still have protection by paying an extra premium. If you join the air force, you will also have full protection as long as you remain in the home areas and pay the extra premium required. But if you leave these areas you cannot keep full coverage with the payment of an extra premium.

If as a civilian, soldier or sailor you go outside the home areas and do not pay the full premium for full coverage, in event of death, your beneficiary will receive the premiums you have paid in, plus 3% interest.

These clauses are generally considered fair to both new and old policyholders.

One big advantage of taking insurance now is that if you join the armed forces and go overseas keeping your insurance in full force meantime by the payment of the regular premiums, once you have returned to Canada and have been here six months, your policy again gives you full protection. This of course guards you against the problem of your future ability to pass insurance physical examinations. But you will have the policy you took out before you went away. Another reason for taking the insurance now is that insurance is more costly with every year added to your life, and with several companies raising their rates, the chances are you will pay substantially more for your insurance a year or two hence, than you will just now.

Quebec Views Auto Insurance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pending new insurance legislation for the Province of Quebec, including new regulations which may lead to lower automobile insurance rates, was forecast by the Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C., Leader of the Legislative Council, in a talk before the Montreal Insurance Institute.

Following representations made to the government last spring, the provincial government set up a committee to make a study of the whole insurance field. This committee has now finished the first part of its work, which was the preparation of a correlation text of legislation in conformity with standard legislation, and a report covering the views of individual members and bodies with regard to new legislation.

Check on Responsibility

On the matter of a financial responsibility law, covering automobile insurance, which is not a part of Quebec's legislation, although in effect in other provinces and most of the States. Mr. Brais said that this particular law was being studied by a special committee, which would be in a position to present its findings shortly.

It was indicated that the entire report of the committee on insurance would be before the Cabinet in plenty of time for whatever action may be deemed desirable to take at the next legislative session which starts early in the new year.

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WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Company
Organized in 1896

Assets	$2,894,436.70
Surplus	1,513,855.65
Dominion Gov't Deposit	1,041,353.86

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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: INSURANCE EXCHANGE BLDG.
14-24 Toronto St., Toronto

Investing in Wartime

(Continued from page 13)

amount to the government or left it on deposit with the bank. It has often been said "that hindsight is usually accurate."

Over a reasonable term of years his experience may prove to be quite different.

It is interesting to note that had he invested according to most of the programmes submitted, two months earlier than Oct., 1939, his capital would still be intact and he would have received nearly twice the income obtainable from government bonds. It is not justifiable, therefore, to arrive at the conclusion that it is better at all times to invest in bonds than in a well-balanced group of securities.

Confidence Growing

The doubts and fears of the last two years are gradually giving way to well defined government policies toward business, which fortunately for the investor leaves some remuneration for the productive dollar. Whereas, before, a doubt could exist as to the final outcome of the present conflict, there is today an overwhelming probability, growing stronger every day, that Germany will lose the war and the Anglo-Saxon nations will guide postwar reconstruction.

Everything humanly possible is being done to avoid the curse of rising prices during an all-out war effort, which seems to indicate that a runaway inflationary period is expected to be avoided until after the war. At that time it may be found expedient to bring about controlled inflation, for the purposes of lightening the debt burden and act as an antidote to the problems to be faced in returning to a peacetime economy.

Requires Supervision

In the meantime recovery of stock prices may prove to be laborious. The recovery of capital value could be more quickly achieved by a gradual process of lightening fixed income securities and purchasing sound equities during periods of stock market weakness, and reversing the procedure during periods of market strength, but that again requires skilled operation and supervision.

No change in the basic policy, upon which my theoretical investment programme was established, is recommended at this time, but as a simple example of what might be achieved under supervision, **I would suggest that the 4% Price Bros. convertible debentures be substituted by 5% Lake St. John debentures.** The convertible feature of the Price debentures is of dubious value for some time to come and the interest of the Lake St. John debentures becomes a fixed charge on and after Jan. 1, 1942. The balance of funds made available could be used to **purchase an additional 25 shares of Imperial Oil.** The slight increase in risk is compensated for by a higher income.

C. K. MacGillivray

Mr. MacGillivray is a member of the accounting firm of Chagnon & MacGillivray, Hamilton. His entry was not awarded a prize in 1939.

Last year, I recommended the switching of certain common stocks into especially attractive preferred stocks, and now I am even more strongly in favor of this move. The possibility of any substantial increase in the market value of, or income from, common stocks during war years is rendered more remote by the following main developments:

(a) The high excess profits tax which prevents any large increase in net profits;

(b) The ceiling on prices which will tend to reduce corporate profits for the benefit of the consumer;

(c) The shortage of materials in certain industries;

(d) Discouragement of dividend increases resulting from business uncertainties, dampers on foreign exchange, corporate purchases of war bonds, the government's indicated desire to reduce public purchasing power, etc.; and

(e) The likelihood that the cash savings which the public has available for market investments should diminish as the war proceeds.

Likes Preferreds

However there are many preferred stocks whose dividends seem reasonably safe "for the duration" and those are particularly desirable that include such features as: participation, conversion, high asset backing and priority on assets, or dividend arrears which now can be liquidated.

As examples the following are mentioned: Moore Corp. A; Geo. Westons, Canadian Celanese, General Steel Wares and Canadian Wirebound Boxes A.

The performance of stocks of the above class has been excellent since the start of the war and they seem to provide a better-than-average hedge against inflation. They would seem to be as good or better than bonds as a backlog on which to build an investment portfolio today.

	Capital Value OCT. 31, 1941	Actual Income Yr. Ended OCT. 31, 1941
100 Dom. Fdys.—c.	†$1,800	$100
35 Can. Cel.—pf.	4,340	273
25 Page Hersey	2,625	125
200 Fanny Farmer	4,400	367
150 Loblaw—"B"	3,637	188
35 Geo. Westons—pf.	3 325	175
25 Can. Packers	2,225	100
50 Noranda	2,525	200
50 Intl. Nickel—c.	1,675	105
50 Cons. Min., Smelt.	1,938	125
75 Asbestos Corp.	1,312	90
100 Brit. Amer. Oil	1,750	100
100 Intl. Petroleum	1,525	100
30 Moore Corp.—"A"	5,400	221
250 Dist. Seagrams—c.	5,938	555
	44,415	* 2,824

† Through this holding the investor would have been given the opportunity in Jan., 1940, to purchase 10 additional common shares at a price of $15 each.

* A net 5% premium, $48 in all, has been added to the dividends which are payable in U. S. funds.

SUMMARY

	Cost When Submitted	Value Oct. 31 1940	Value Oct. 31 1941
Pref. Stocks	$12,127	$12,790	$13,065
Com. Stocks	37,471	33,700	31,350
	49,598	46,490	44,415

INCOME

	1940	1941
Preferred Stocks	$ 682	$ 669
Common Stocks	2,201	2,155
	2,883	2,824

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Confederation Life Association

"Chop your own wood and it will warm you twice"

Life insurance, likewise, renders you a two-fold service.

1. It guarantees financial protection to your family.
2. It helps in the upbuilding and defense of your country.

THE LONDON LIFE STORY

During the past twelve months Canadians have increased their insurance with this Company by a larger amount than for any other year in the past decade.

"To help in the upbuilding and defense of our Country, the London Life has purchased heavily of the War Loans of the Dominion Government."

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Head Office - London, Canada

Notes FROM THE DESK PAD OF A WISE MAN

MEMORANDUM

Must make certain of Independence in my Old Age I will write to

SUN LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

Canadian Business Ready for Still Greater War Effort

Huntly Drummond Emphasizes Obligations Which Maintenance Of Democracy Is Demanding

THROUGH TAXATION BANK WORKS SIX MONTHS OF YEAR FOR GOVERNMENTS

President Sees Canadians Ready and Eager to Make Sacrifices Needed in Road to Victory

"Democracy gives us great privileges, but every privilege has its corresponding duty; to keep the privileges we must be prepared to sacrifice everything except ultimate freedom itself."

Thus spoke Huntly R. Drummond yesterday before Bank of Montreal shareholders in his presidential address, in which he emphasized in plain language the immensity of the task facing Canada and the Empire in bringing the present struggle to a successful conclusion.

Pointing out that the war is costing the country some two hundred million dollars a month, Mr. Drummond dwelt at length on the ways and means by which the money was raised.

In discussing the tax situation, the president graphically illustrated its tremendous proportions, saying: "Your bank pays in ALL taxes as much as it does in dividends; in other words, for the first six months of the year we work for governments, the last six months for ourselves."

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND

DOMINION'S EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR $2,800,000,000

During the present fiscal year, the president said, the Dominion Government is committed to expenditures which may exceed the enormous figure of $2,800,000,000.

"More than half this figure," Mr. Drummond continued, "represents the estimated cost of direct war expenditures undertaken by Canada on its own account, which may reach $1,450,000,000. Of the remainder, about $900,000,000 is expected to be required to cover the cost of providing materials and supplies to Great Britain, and the balance, approximately $470,000,000, represents provision for ordinary costs of government. The all-inclusive cost of the war alone this fiscal year will probably average about $200,000,000 per month.

"No one who is carrying his fair share of the load has any doubt as to what these figures mean, or regarding the courageous manner in which the Government is meeting the problem which they present. Federal taxes this year, together with revenue from other sources, are calculated to produce over $1,400,000,000, which represents nearly three-fourths of the total anticipated expenditures undertaken by Canada on its own account.

"It is worth remarking that, while total federal taxes this year will be more than two and one-half times as large as they were two years ago, the amount payable in the form of direct taxes by individuals and business concerns is five times as great."

A BILLION AND A QUARTER TO BE BORROWED

Heavy as these taxes are, the speaker pointed out, they leave the large sum of about $1,250,000,000 to be financed by borrowing. This, he said, is the measure of the obligation to save which the Canadian people must assume for this year.

"It is no exaggeration to say," the president observed, "that the obligation which now faces every Canadian citizen to save to the limit of his ability and to lend his savings to the Government is, in fact, as necessary as his obligation to pay taxes.

"The excellent response to the Victory Loan in June last was encouraging evidence of the extent to which these facts are appreciated; but the effort which has been made so far, impressive as it is, must become universal and unremitting if it is to suffice to meet the growing needs of our war effort.

"This duty to save is imposed not only on the citizens of Canada as individuals but also falls equally on all forms of government. The citizen who is paying a great part of his income in taxes and who is making genuine sacrifices in order that he may lend his savings to the Government, has every right to expect that his governments, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, shall curtail ordinary outlay and eliminate capital expenditure to the utmost possible extent."

ASSETS AT RECORD FIGURE

Commenting on the business of the bank during the past year, the president observed that the average assets of the institution had risen from $973,000,000 during 1940 to $1,031,000,000 during 1941—the highest in the history of the bank.

"Our earnings of $3,437,000 compare with $3,436,000 last year," said Mr. Drummond. "Thus we can see how slender a margin of profit remains to a bank, considering the amount of funds it employs."

Loans in Canada had increased $36,000,000 during the year, and, with the vast expansion of business in the Dominion, Mr. Drummond said that this trend might be expected to continue.

"These results," the president remarked, "are due in no small measure to the efficiency and loyalty of the staff of the bank under very trying conditions.

"The bank lent Mr. Spinney to the Government to organize its Victory Loan Campaign and you all know its brilliant success was largely due to his organizing ability. In consequence, they have again requisitioned his services to organize the whole task of raising money in this country, in which he is now engaged.

"The bank has also been glad to make available to the Government the services of other officers for special work in which their experience is of value to the country. I know you will wish to join me later in supporting in no formal manner the vote of thanks which it is usual to put before our meeting to the general managers and their staff."

BUSINESS IN CANADA AT UNPARALLELED LEVEL

Turning to the economic situation in the Dominion, Mr. Drummond said, "When we say that business in Canada has reached a level unparalleled in the history of this country, we do but scant justice to the effort which has been put forth. Since the onset of the war, an industrial and economic revolution has occurred in this country.

"In a country occupied in peaceful pursuits, a large army and navy and, it is not exaggeration to say, an unsurpassed air force, have been built up, and on the home front war industries of a nature unknown here have come into being and are doing splendid work in furnishing the tools of war to our soldiers and the Empire.

"More and more our Government is entering the realm of business by building or financing the plants which our war effort is calling into existence. In the present circumstances, a detailed review of business activity is not necessary. Sufficient it should be to say that business has now reached a point where unemployment is practically nonexistent and to continue to increase our war effort we must curtail in other spheres, be prepared to accept material sacrifices and to subordinate individual interest to the common purpose.

"Starting with a bonus on wages to compensate for the increased cost of living, the Government has imposed ceilings on both prices and wages, necessary steps to avert inflation which proved so disastrous after the last war. With work and wages at the highest point in our history, the temptation to spend increased wages is natural."

A VENTURE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

The Government's action, said the president, is a venture without precedent in any free country. "The Government itself," he remarked, "admits that it is an experiment, and that, to be successful, it must have the whole-hearted co-operation of the people at large.

"Inevitably price control must be followed by restrictions on the production and sale of goods not essential to our war effort; in fact the Government has already put into effect curtailment of instalment buying and restrictions on many commodities.

"You will agree with me that the people of Canada are ready—more, they are eager—to make any sacrifice the Government calls for in their will to victory.

"Meanwhile, the plan is a reminder that, in a war for our very existence, profits must take second place in our minds. Morally, profiteering has no relation to size, nor does it apply exclusively to employers, in spite of the contrary impression fostered for so many years in the minds of the population."

EVERY BUSHEL OF WHEAT NEEDED

In discussing the agricultural situation, Mr. Drummond recalled that at this time last year the country was faced with the problem of the largest stock of wheat in its history.

"By means of subsidies," he said, "the Government reduced the acreage sow to wheat and nature reduced the crop, so that to-day we have 90 million bushels less than last year; it will all be needed in time.

"To help to meet the needs of the conquered nations of the world whom Germany is deliberately starving today, every bushel of wheat we have will be needed.

"Further, the knowledge that it is the intention of Great Britain and her Dominions to supply this help, given to the world by the far-sighted Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, will encourage the will to resist of all the nations now under the German heel."

WAR BRINGS FOREIGN TRADE TO RECORD LEVELS

While Canada's foreign trade has increased to record levels, it has been conditioned almost entirely by the war, the president stated. During the second full year of war, exports rose to $1,450,000,000 from $1,130,000,000 during the first year, while imports were $1,310,000,000 as compared with $992,000,000.

Mr. Drummond observed that the pattern of the first year had been further accentuated. "The proportion of our exports which went to Great Britain and other Empire countries," he said, "increased from 51 per cent to 56 per cent of the total, while the bulk of our imports, actually 69 per cent, continued to come from the United States. These figures do not include exports of non-monetary gold, which have amounted to more than $200,000,000 in each of the years mentioned.

"A notable development during the past year has been the cultivation of closer diplomatic and trading relations between Canada and Latin America. Ministers have been exchanged with Argentina, Brazil and Chile and new trade agreements have been concluded or arranged with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Uraguay. The exigencies of the war and the lack of shipping may prevent the full benefits of those closer contacts from being realized immediately, but they will be recognized on both sides as a constructive basis for the development of wider trade channels when peace returns.

"It was apparent on the outbreak of war that our greatly increased need of supplies from the United States, together with the disappearance of the free exchange market for the pound sterling, would be likely, sooner or later, to raise serious difficulties.

"Through the agreements reached by our Prime Minister and the President of the United States, these difficulties have been to a large extent obviated and the extension of the Lease-Lend principle to imports into Canada from the United States for ultimate transfer to England has greatly helped the situation.

"These agreements and the spirit in which they were negotiated will be of help in dealing with problems after the war."

U.S. DEFENCE PROGRAMME AT BILLION AND A HALF PER MONTH

In the United States, the president said, commerce and industry are dominated by the exigencies of the defence programme. Substantial progress has been made, despite difficulties of a formidable nature inherent in the transition from peace, he believed, remarking that the pace of production is being accelerated daily.

Since June, 1940," said Mr. Drummond, "expenditures authorized by the United States Government for defence purposes, including Lease-Lend appropriations, have reached a total of over $60,000,000,000, and while up to the end of August, 1941, only $7,000,000,000 of this amount had been actually paid out—an average of less than $500,000,000 per month over the fifteen months' period—it is estimated that the rate of expenditure is now running close to $1,500,000,000 per month, indicating that the preparatory stage definitely has been passed."

CANADA'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS IMPRESS GREAT BRITAIN

Turning to conditions in the British Isles, the president said that beyond providing the bare essentials of a greatly modified standard of living, trade and industry in Great Britain are being devoted almost entirely to the prosecution of the war and to the maintenance of exports to provide necessary funds to buy munitions and foodstuffs overseas.

With trade wholly under its control, the Government had recently placed more restrictions upon exports and had diverted the productive capacity of still more manufacturing plants to war supplies.

"Nowhere among free nations," said Mr. Drummond, "has industry ever been keyed to such intensive and relentless production, almost to the total sacrifice of the personal element, as in Great Britain at the present time. I am sure we cannot but admire the courage, the steadfastness and the resolution of the whole British people under conditions which we have not yet had to endure here.

"I may add that we learn from our London Manager that the extraordinary and continuing increases in Canada's contributions of men and material to the prosecution of the war have deeply impressed the people of Great Britain."

ULTIMATE HOPE REMAINS

Referring to the plight of France, the president observed:

"This is the darkest hour in the history of France; crushed under the brutal heel of the German she lies prostrate but not without hope.

"Under the flag of Free France, Frenchmen will fight for liberty.

"In Canada let us uphold the arms of these heroic defenders of the faith:

" 'Spes ultima manet.' "

"WE HAVE TO DISCARD OLD IDEAS"

In concluding his address, Mr. Drummond counselled that, today, in the face of total war, coupled with modern invention, "we have to discard old ideas."

"We are fighting an enemy whose whole energy has been devoted through years to one end, world domination, and we have to meet that challenge," said the president.

"Democracy gives us great privileges but every privilege has its corresponding duty; to keep the privileges we must be prepared to sacrifice everything except ultimate freedom itself.

"No story of the war would be complete without mention of the heroic part played by our beloved King and Queen, symbols of the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Sharing the dangers, living with and working amongst their people, they are an inspiration and a hope to all of us, and in Canada a strong force making for a united nation."

Sees End of Government Controls Urgent Need After War if Free Business Enterprise to Continue

While recognizing the need for Government controls and regulations in time of war, Huntly Drummond, at the Bank of Montreal's annual meeting, emphasized to shareholders the vital importance of removing these restrictions after the war with all possible speed.

"When the war is over and Government purchasing disappears," the president counselled, "it is essential that Government controls and regulation be removed with all possible speed, accompanied by the fullest amelioration in taxation that is allowable, for, if we are to continue in a system of free enterprise for which we are fighting, it is to private initiative that we must look for resumption of normal activities. Nothing can stifle individual effort more effectively than excessive regulation and high taxation and no one can undertake new ventures unless permitted to retain the profit which arises from successful effort.

"Through its taxation, the Government has conscripted capital in all business enterprises; it controls the credit situation through the Bank of Canada, curbs instalment buying, limits the production of some goods such as automobiles, radios, etc., forbids wage increases except as the cost of living rises, and doubtless will have to go even further along similar lines.

"Your Bank pays in ALL taxes as much as it does in dividends; in other words, for the first six months of the year we work for governments, the last six months for ourselves."

General Manager's Report Reflects Record Activity In Commerce and Industry

124TH ANNUAL MEETING OF BANK OF MONTREAL SHAREHOLDERS

Jackson Dodds Emphasises Importance of Close Relationship Between Government Authorities and Banks in War Time

Reporting to Bank of Montreal shareholders at their 124th annual meeting, Jackson Dodds, O. B. E., speaking on behalf of himself and his fellow general manager, G. W. Spinney, presented a financial statement that revealed operations of the bank at the highest levels in its long history, reflecting the record activity of industry and commerce arising from the war.

Profits for the year, after the deduction of Dominion Government taxes of $2,243,000, were reported at $3,437,000, as compared with $3,436,000 in 1940.

Total assets amounted to $1,046,000,000, compared with $961,000,000 a year ago, the increase having occurred mainly in loans and discounts and in investments; the latter standing at $498,000,000 had increased $37,000,000 and represented 53.74 per cent. of the bank's deposits. "The increase," Mr. Dodds said, "is partly explained by our participation in the purchase by the chartered banks of $250,000,000 Dominion of Canada 1½ per cent. Notes in December last."

Holdings of municipal bonds showed some contraction during the year, mainly as a result of retirements at maturity. Of the $436,200,000 of Dominion and Provincial Governments securities $241,200,000 mature within two years, and of the balance $168,000,000 (par value) fall due before October 31, 1946.

Current loans and discounts in Canada were reported at 253,500,900, an increase of $36,000,000, while outside Canada they were $21,300,000, being higher by $6,500,000.

JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.

Quick assets were reported at $706,000,000, equalling 72.78 per cent. of all liabilities to the public.

Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada at $90,700,000, were $9,600,000 higher and represented 11.28 per cent. of all liabilities in Canadian dollars, as compared with the statutory reserve requirements of 5 per cent.

DEPOSITS REGISTER LARGE INCREASE

Deposits by and balances due to the Dominion Government increased $19,000,000 to $76,200,000, while deposits by the public rose $64,000,000 and stood at $814,100,000. "It will be noted," the general manager explained, "that only one eighth of the increase is interest-bearing, which may suggest to some that it is very profitable business. But it must be borne in mind that ordinarily the cost of service rendered exceeds the amount paid out in interest, and that under present conditions overhead charges are much higher than usual.

Discussing the altered conditions brought about by the war, the general manager said: "The net changes which our balance sheet shows since the outbreak of war may appear relatively moderate by comparison with the profound changes which the war has brought about in many other fields of activity. The rapid growth of production during the past two years has required a fairly considerable expansion of bank credit. But the actual amount by which bank credit has increased during this period has been proportionately less than the increase of activity which it has served.

"This may be explained by a number of causes. In the first place, there was at the outbreak of war a large volume of idle money in the hands of corporations and individuals throughout the country. This money has been set to work—partly by the owners themselves in new industrial activity growing out of Canada's war efforts and partly by the Government through the agency of its greatly increased expenditure based on taxation and borrowing. Secondly, the employment of money for non-essential and speculative purposes has declined. And in the third place, many pre-war borrowers have repaid their bank loans.

"The effect of these various factors is represented, as far as this bank is concerned, by a growth of 117 million dollars in our total Canadian deposits since August, 1939, which is a rise of 17 per cent. over the pre-war figure. Reflecting the more active use of money today, to which reference has just been made, the proportion of our deposits in Canada held in current accounts, as opposed to savings accounts, has increased during the same period from about one-third to one-half of the total. These figures still reflect to some extent the effect of the Victory Loan subscriptions."

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND BANKS

Observing that the one purpose dominating economic activity in Canada today is the prosecution of the war, Mr. Dodds said that in the circumstances it was natural that the relations between government authorities and the banks should be drawn closer than usual.

"We think that it is worth remarking," he said, "that, to judge from our own experience during this most critical period of the country's history, the banks as they are now constituted have been able to render every service which has been required of them by the government and the central bank with complete co-operation and with full understanding and agreement concerning the ends in view.

"From our point of view this cooperation has been greatly facilitated by the way the Bank of Canada has handled its responsibilities and by the stability which has distinguished its execution of monetary policy. Moreover, to the Bank of Canada must go the credit for the control of Foreign Exchange which we think all agree is essential under present war conditions. The chartered banks serve effectively as the medium through which this control is exercised.

"It goes without saying that these benefits have been due not so much to the mere existence of a central bank as to the responsible character and practical experience of those who direct its operations. If its operations had been less wisely conceived or had been clumsily executed very serious damage might have been done instead."

INCOME FROM WHEAT DOWN $82,000,000

Turning to the agricultural situation in the West, the general manager observed that monetary returns from wheat, including all bonuses, unofficially estimated at $152,000,000, were $82,000,000 less than they were last year. "While a considerable portion of this," he said, "will be made up through increased returns from livestock and other farm income, in the areas necessarily devoted to wheat growing exclusively many prairie farmers will receive barely sufficient for living expenses.

"Canada's carryover continues substantial but lack of storage is not such a disturbing factor this year, due to increased temporary facilities provided by the elevator companies and continuance of the quota delivery system. Our vast wheat reserves undoubtedly are regarded with satisfaction by the British Government as an important war contribution from Canada."

GOVERNMENT FINANCING

In discussing government financing, the general manager, said: "The most important operation of the year was the highly successful distribution of the 1941 Victory Loan, offered for public subscription early in June. The amount named in the prospectus was $600,000,000, but the Minister of Finance reserved the right to accept subscriptions in excess of this amount and total subscriptions to the Loan aggregated 837,000,000 from nearly a million subscribers. We have assisted many of our customers to subscribe by making advances for this purpose.

"Gross receipts by the Dominion Government from the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps from the inception of the Plan in May, 1940, to October 31st, 1941, aggregated nearly $100,000,000. All branches of the bank in Canada act as selling agents of War Savings Certificates and Stamps and operate the Bank Pledge Plan to facilitate regular purchases by applicants.

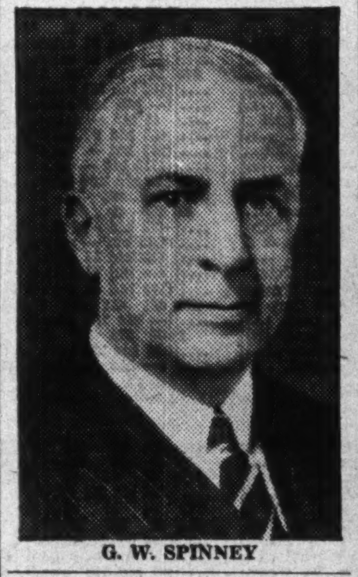
"In view of the heavy financial requirements of the Dominion Government, provincial, municipal and corporation financing was in lower volume than in the previous year and has been confined mainly to refunding operations. The effect of increased war expenditures upon the volume of business has resulted in increased revenues for provincial and municipal bodies and the rising trend of employment has resulted in reduced public expenditure for unemployment relief. The financial requirements of the Dominion Government for war purposes make it incumbent on other governmental units to limit expenditures which may involve new financing."

PROSPERITY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

In discussing conditions beyond the borders of Canada, the general manager said that in Newfoundland the construction of naval, military and air bases by the United States and the presence, for the defence of the North American continent, of large bodies of armed forces, both Canadian and American, had created a wave of prosperity throughout the country.

Government revenues, to date this year, are the highest in the history of the island, he said, pointing out that for the first time in years the government showed a surplus at the end of their last fiscal year and that they have budgeted for an estimated surplus of $2,500,000 for this year.

Touching on conditions in the United States, the general manager stated that the abnormal demand for raw materials had, as elsewhere, led to the establishment of price ceilings over an increasing list of commodities essential to the rearmament programme. "Control in this field has so far been reasonably effective," he remarked. "Up to the present time, the cost of living index has not fully reflected the higher wholesale prices, but food



G. W. SPINNEY

costs have been an exception and are well in advance of the general average.

"While, however, the tendency has been to cover more and more commodities by price ceilings, there has, so far, been no concerted action taken to bring under control the cost of production and distribution represented by wages and it is fair to say that any system of price control which ignores this factor cannot long be effective. If prices are to be brought more and more under a measure of control, costs must also be restrained or the margin of profit available to business dwindles beyond the point where it is able to survive."

WAR BRINGS LARGE INCREASE IN WOMEN ON STAFF

Turning to staff problems, which have increased tremendously since the war, Mr. Dodds said there was scarcely a branch of the bank which had not had at least one of its members leave for active service. "About 50 per cent. of our officers 25 years of age and under have applied for and been granted leave of absence to join the Navy, the Army, or the Air Force," he said.

"In replacement of men who have enlisted and also to enable us to cope with an increasingly heavy volume of routine, we have engaged women clerks so that we now have nearly 900 more women than we had at the outbreak of hostilities, some 500 of them being temporary employees who offered their services for the duration of the war. In the latter group are many former members of our staff who had left to be married and who have now come back to help us out in time of need. They are performing yeoman service.

"It takes time to train new employees and this has imposed a heavy strain on our managers, accountants and senior officers and it is with a feeling of pride and deep appreciation that we recognize the way in which they have risen to the occasion. In the past we have always been conscious of their whole-hearted interest in the Bank's welfare and their desire to serve to the best of their ability the communities in which they live. These qualities of loyalty and service were never more in evidence than they are today. The spirit of our managers and staff in London, England, is typical of the people over there; their faith, courage, endurance and determination to carry on are beyond all words of praise.

"Since the war started we have facilitated the arrangements of those who wished to join the Armed Forces by granting them leave of absence without question or delay and we are maintaining for them their seniority in the bank and their standing in the Pension Fund Society. We shall continue this policy and we shall keep constantly in mind that the most effective welcome back we can extend to them when the war is over is to give them their rightful place in our organization."

No. 1

Jackson Dodds Warns Against Specious Monetary Reforms in Solution of Post-War Problems

Commenting on the operations of the Bank of Montreal since the outbreak of war, Jackson Dodds, general manager, told shareholders at their annual meeting that the most conspicuous feature was the provision of additional credit, and in so doing he made a brief reference to the basic principles of bank credit.

Referring to the provision of additional credit, Mr. Dodds said: "It is this aspect of banking, also, which commonly attracts the attention of people who interest themselves in monetary policy and related questions. But those of us who have responsibility for administering the affairs of the Bank are bound to attach even greater importance to more fundamental banking functions.

"It is our business, first of all, always to make sure that we keep faith with our note holders and depositors. The plain fact is that our very ability to provide credit rests directly upon the knowledge of every one of our depositors that a deposit in this Bank is as good as cash in his pocket. This confidence has nothing to do with the subtle details of monetary policy. It cannot be procured by government action. It is a matter between our customers and ourselves.

"When we tell a man that we will pay him cash when he asks for it—which is in effect what we do whenever we credit a sum of money to his account—he knows that we will keep our word because we have literally been making it our business to do so for more than a hundred years. This simple principle is the whole basis of bank credit. If it goes, a bank's ability to extend credit goes with it.

"Elementary as the facts just mentioned may be, it is well to recall them just now, when the banks are faced with unusually heavy responsibilities, and when there are already signs that the more specious brands of so-called monetary reform are being relabelled with a view to the time when they will be advertised as remedies for our post-war problems. It will be clear from what has been said that people who formulate theories concerning the use of bank credit but who ignore the underlying fact that banks have to pay cash to their depositors when they ask for it, are simply building castles in the air upon non-existent foundations."

Banking

Big Part Bank Assets Invested in Bonds

Relation of Investments to Loans Reversed Since 1926 — Returns Lower on Gilt Edged Securities Than on Good Commercial Loans

Annual reports of the four Canadian chartered banks which end their fiscal year Oct. 31 generally show increases in both loans and investments, two of their main sources of income.

As the monthly return of all the banks to the Minister of Finance for all the banks at the same date has not yet been issued it is impossible to say definitely how the experience of the other banks over the year has compared. Of the five other banks in which there is investment interest four closed their fiscal years Nov. 30 and one does not close till Dec. 31. Accordingly their reports will not be available for a little while yet.

It is believed however that the government bank statement as at Sept. 30 the last available at time of writing, shows the general trend of both loans and investments.

This statement shows the totals in each item to have increased substantially over the year as follows:

	Millions of $		
	Sept. 30 1941	Sept. 1940	Sept. 30 1939
Total assets	4,053	3,728	3,605
Total investments .	1,696	1,563	1,502
Total loans	1,453	1,309	1,269

According to these figures it is evident that while there has been an increase in both loans and investments there has been no change in the last two years in the percentage each of these items bears to total assets.

Almost 42% of Assets

For instance on Sept. 30, 1941, loans were 35.8% of total assets while investments were 41.7%. On Sept. 30, 1940, loans were 35.1% of total assets and investments 41.9% while on Sept. 30, 1939 the percentages were loans 35.2% and investments 41.2%.

While investments are a source of profit to the banks, they are not as highly valued as a means of making money as are loans.

The relation between loans and investments therefore in recent years is not as satisfactory as it was say in 1926 when investments were 18.6% of total assets while loans were 58.3%.

Loans are preferred as an avenue for employing bank funds because usually a higher rate of interest is available from them than from the high grade class of bonds the banks buy.

For months past the yield on high grade bonds has been in the neighborhood of 3%. This is not as satisfactory from the viewpoint of a lending institution as would be an equal volume of current loans bringing in 5, 6 or 6½ per cent.

Since the war began, of course, the banks have felt that purchase of war bonds was a patriotic duty. But the preponderance of investments over loans was noticeable for years before that, in fact dating back to the time of the depression. Apart from the war, bankers point out that their usual main functions do not include the investing of their depositors' money so much as loaning it to business concerns, government bodies and individuals.

The main types of loans are current and call loans, the former being the normal loans to business and the latter those to traders on the security and commodity markets when business in those institutions is active.

Current loans are the big factor. For instance the return of the chartered banks as at Sept. 30 shows that while the banks had $1,143 millions out on current loans they had only $38 millions out on call loans.

A large part of the current loans of the banks is lent on wheat in the elevators.

Some of these loans made to the Dominion Government are at a relatively low rate.

Generally the volume of borrowing from the banks since the war began has not been as great as had been expected, although it has been substantial.

Jackson Dodds Comments

Some comments on this situation were made at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal by Jackson Dodds joint general manager as follows:

"The net changes which our balance sheet shows since the outbreak of war may appear relatively moderate by comparison with the profound changes which the war has brought about in many other fields of activity. The rapid growth of production during the past two years has required a fairly considerable expansion of bank credit. But the actual amount by which bank credit has increased during this period has been proportionately less than the increase of activity which it has served. This may be explained by a number of causes.

"In the first place, there was at the outbreak of war a large volume of idle money in the hands of corporations and individuals throughout the country. This money has been set to work—partly by the owners themselves in new industrial activity growing out of Canada's war efforts and partly by the government through the agency of its greatly increased expenditure based on taxation and borrowing.

"Secondly, the employment of money for non-essential and speulative purposes has declined.

"And in the third place, many pre-war borrowers have repaid their bank loans.

"The effect of these various factors is represented, as far as this bank is concerned by a growth of $117 millions in our total Canadian deposits since August, 1939, which is a rise of 17% over the pre-war figure.

"Reflecting the more active use of money today, to which reference has just been made, the proportion of our deposits in Canada held in current accounts, as opposed to savings accounts, has increased during the same period from about one-third to one-half of the total. These figures still reflect to some extent the effect of the Victory Loan subscriptions."

Bond Holdings Show Increase

Bank of Canada's Sterling Assets Up $24.5 Millions

Holdings of sterling and United States exchange in the accounts of the Bank of Canada are sharply higher in the statement of the bank for week ended Nov. 26. At $96 millions they were about $24.5 millions higher than in the previous week. Investments were down about $10 millions and miscellaneous assets were $2 millions lower. Accordingly total assets showed expansion of only about $12 millions.

On the liability side total deposits were about $16 millions higher, the gain being principally in deposits of the chartered banks. Miscellaneous liabilities were $4.4 millions lower.

Liabilities	Nov. 26 1941 $	Nov. 19 1941 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	461,740,063	461,361,205
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion ..	40,240,122	42,604,700
Banks	246,016,731	226,443,688
Other	10,497,867	11,119,689
Total deposits	296,754,720	280,168,057
All other liabs.	9,687,379	14,095,995
Total liabs.	776,905,272	764,348,167
Assets		
In sterling and U. S.	96,036,094	71,561,094
Subsid. coin	467,373	466,180
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short .	435,999,877	442,513,039
Other Dom. govt. .	228,718,733	232,179,310
Total invest.	664,718,610	674,692,349
Premises	1,826,246	1,824,803
All other assets	13,856,949	15,803,741
Total assets	776,905,272	764,348,167

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Nov. 27 1941 $	Change Year Ago %	Nov. 20 1941 $
Halifax	4,023,632	+29.9	5,041,731
Saint John ..	2,188,168	+10.8	2,400,516
Moncton	1,460,404	+4.6	1,420,065
Sherbrooke .	811,562	—8.0	1,266,336
Quebec	5,383,205	+8.3	6,742,438
Montreal ...	121,836,340	+5.0	148,503,005
Ottawa	54,550,251	+19.7	43,835,457
Peterborough	755,066	+33.3	881,111
Toronto	136,309,210	+30.8	165,618,504
Hamilton ...	6,964,418	+24.8	7,678,204
Kingston ...	770,139	+32.8	893,054
Kitchener ..	1,195,746	+7.6	1,477,200
Brantford ..	1,039,005	+11.9	1,126,261
London	2,561,350	+6.9	3,176,109
Chatham ...	926,408	+44.6	864,060
Windsor	3,092,578	+21.6	4,301,040
Sarnia	577,335	+37.5	524,991
Sudbury ...	1,329,845	+16.7	1,099,846
St. Catharines	1,961,698	...	1,509,375
Fort William	1,087,110	+24.6	1,377,466
Winnipeg ...	61,382,363	+32.0	57,170,190
Brandon	452,678	+14.9	542,123
Moose Jaw ..	744,111	+10.3	846,972
Saskatoon ..	1,631,215	+10.4	1,967,353
Prince Albert	550,816	+24.4	603,275
Edmonton ..	5,694,509	+28.6	6,856,252
Regina	4,391,320	—14.5	5,723,244
Calgary	7,223,601	+6.5	7,478,614
Lethbridge .	657,866	+24.0	917,638
Medicine Hat	394,169	+22.0	429,091
N. W'minster	1,069,397	+37.3	966,769
Vancouver ..	22,157,759	+21.7	31,578,490
Victoria	1,893,955	—0.7	2,037,671

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1

Range 1941 High	Range 1941 Low	Div Nov29 R'te $	Div Nov29 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 24	Week end. Dec. 1 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
1.15	.50	.	...	Abitibi	300	.80	.80	.80	.80
9½	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	1145	7½	8½	7½	8½
15	8	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(13 bid — asked)			
3	1	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
60	50	6.50	11.2	Do. pref.	....	(56½ bid — asked)			
14	11½	80+20c	7½	Agnew Surp.	30	13½	13½	13½	13½
108	105	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
1.50	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33	24½	.	...	Do. pref.	55	30	28	26	26
10½	7	.	...	Algoma Steel	400	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
97½	83	5	5.9	Do. pref.	10	83	85	85	85
115	95	8+2	10.3	Aluminium	448	99	99½	97	99½
120	115	6	5.2	Do. pref.	20	116	115	115	115
8½	5½	25c	...	Amal. Electric	75	8½	8½	8½	8½
37	37	60cb	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
46½	44	2.75	5.9	Ang. Can. T. p	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
19½	14½	60+60c	7.3	Asbestos	728	17½	17¾	16½	17½
18	14½	1.75	9.7	Assoc. Brew.	125	17½	18	18	18
111	108½	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
1	1	.	...	Assoc. T & T.A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡24	24	96c	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 23 asked)			
§103	101	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg	....	(102 bid — asked)			
				B					
147	140	8	5.6	Bk. Can. Nat.	....	(143 bid — asked)			
195	171	8	4.3	Bk. Montreal	149	183	185	185	185
285	267	12	4.3	Bk. N. Scotia	11	281	281	279	281
255	240	10	3.9	Bk. Toronto	7	255	255	252	252
8½	8½	.	...	Barber Ellis	....	(7 bid — asked)			
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.35	.	...	Barker's Bread	....	(.35 bid — asked)			
22	16	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(14 bid 16 asked)			
14¾	10	1+25c	9.2	Bathurst Pr.	400	13½	13¾	13½	13½
3	1	.	...	Do. (B)	170	1½	2½	2½	2½
4	2	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	(4 bid 4¾ asked)			
9	4½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	100	8	9	8½	9
102¾	92	6	5.9	Do. pref.	25	92	102	101	102
90	88	7	7.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(83 bid — asked)			
11	6½	.	...	Beauharnois	116	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
80	80	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	(80 bid — asked)			
128	124	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(125 bid — asked)			
160½	137	8	5.3	Bell Telephone	565	148¾	149½	148½	149
6½	5	30c	5	Bertram & Sons	....	(6 bid 6½ asked)			
8¾	7	60c	8	Biltmore Hats	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
6	3	.	...	Blue Ribbon	500	3	3	3	3
37½	30	2.50	8.3	Do. pref.	101	34	33	30	30
10	9½	60c	6.3	Blue Top Br. A	....	(10 bid 11 asked)			
7	7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(8 bid 11½ asked)			
22	19	1.30	6.2	Brant. Cord. pf.	80	20½	21	21	21
8½	5	40c	...	Brazilian Tr.	1569	7½	7¾	7½	7½
7	2¾	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	325	6½	6½	5½	5½
6½	6½	30c	4.6	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(89½ bid — asked)			
18¾	15	1	5.6	Brit. Amer. Oil	1600	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
16	9¾	.	...	B. C. Packers	203	14	16	14	16
26½	22	2	8.5	B. C. Power A.	135	23½	23½	23	23½
2	1	.	...	Do. (B)	25	2	2	2	2
6½	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	25	5	5	5	5
15¾	11½	70+10c	6	Building Prod.	405	13½	13½	13½	13½
10¾	7¾	60c	7.5	Burlington St'l	....	(8 bid 8½ asked)			
				C					
§70	70	.	...	Calgary Power	....	(— bid — asked)			
103	98½	6	5.9	Do. pref.	20	100	101½	101	101
3½	1½	.	...	Canada Bread	....	(— bid 3½ asked)			
104	95	6	5.8	Do. pref.	3	102	104	104	104
46	35	2.50	5.6	Do. pref. B.	....	(45 bid 46½ asked)			
5	3¾	40c	8	Canada Bud	....	(5 bid — asked)			
7	4	.	...	Canada Cement	340	4½	5	4	4¾
102	89¾	6.50	6.6	Do. pref.	145	102	101¾	98	98
5¾	5¾	40c	...	Can. Cr. Stone	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
106	102¾	5	4.7	Canada Cycle p	....	(105½ bid — asked)			
27	20½	1.50	7.1	C. & D. Sugar	820	22	22	21	21
19½	15	1.50	7.8	Can. Forg. (A)	....	(17½ bid 19 asked)			
18	15½	‡1.50	..	Do. (B)	....	(17½ bid 19 asked)			
50	35	7.50	...	Can. Iron	....	(39 bid — asked)			
80	70	6	8	Do. pref.	6	73	75	75	75
§390	390	20	...	Canada Life	....	(— bid — asked)			
39	32	2+50c	6.6	Can. Malting	35	37½	38	37½	37¾
11	5	90c	..	Can. Nor. Pr.	481	5½	5¾	5½	5½
99	84	7	8.3	Do. pref.	10	85	84	84	84
92	74	4	4.4	Can. Packers	25	90	90½	90	90
136	120	8	6.3	Can. Perman.	15	126	126	126	126
9	8	50c	...	Can. Starch	....	(8 bid — asked)			
108	108	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
7	2½	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	2731	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
28¾	26	2.50	8.8	Do. pref.	1774	28½	28¾	28½	28½
8½	6½	40+10c	6	Can. Vinegars	....	(8 bid 8½ asked)			
61	40	4	6.7	Can. W. Cable	35	60	60	58	58
24	17½	2	8.3	Do. (B)	45	24	24	23	24
108	106	6.50	6	Do. pref.	20	107	108	108	108
1.00	.50	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	1.00 bid 1.50 asked			
50	20	‡4.50	..	Do. pref.	5	48½	49	49	49
163	143	8	5.3	Can. Bk. Com.	78	153	155	152	152
1.60	.60	.	...	Can. Breweries	2185	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00
27½	20	3	11	Do. pref.	245	27½	27½	27	27
36	31	1.50+50	6	Can. Bronze	....	(32 bid 34 asked)			
106	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
7¾	5	50c	7.2	Can. Canners	....	(6½ bid 7½ asked)			
23	18	1+20c■	5½	Do. 1st pfd.	200	22½	22½	22½	22½
10¾	8	60+20c■	7½	Do. 2nd pfd.	15	10	10½	10½	10½
10½	4¾	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	760	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
27½	19	‡1.32	..	Do. pref.	260	22	22½	22	22
29	18¾	1+1	..	Can. Celanese	515	25	28½	28	28
'126	110	7+60c■	6	Do. pref.	45	124	124½	124	124
23¾	21	1	4.3	Do. Rights	10	23¾	23	23	23
19	15	2	11.7	Can. Convert.	25	17½	17½	17½	17½
106¾	90	4+2	6	Can. Cottons	....	(101 bid — asked)			
118½	105	6	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(113 bid — asked)			
22	14	..	...	Can. Dredge	....	(14 bid 15 asked)			
100	99½	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(95 bid — asked)			
15	9	1.90	12.6	Can. For. Inv.	185	13½	15	15	15
106	104	8	7.5	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
220	210	8	3.8	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(212 bid — asked)			
8½	7	50c	6.4	Can. G. Inv.	....	(7¾ bid 8½ asked)			
4	1½	25c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	110	3	3	2¾	3
3¾	1¾	25c	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3¾ asked)			
208	150	‡4.75	...	Can. Indust. B.	130	171¾	172	170	170
176	158	7	4	Do. pref.	3	170	175	175	175
.30	.20	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(— bid — asked)			
50	41	2	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 50 asked)			
15	12	1	7.2	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
9	5	.	...	Can. Locomo.	135	7	6½	6½	6½
.95	.50	4c	..	Can. Marconi	400	.70	.65	.65	.65
18	12	50+70c	6½	Can. Oil	....	(18½ bid 22 asked)			
123	118	8	6.5	Do. pref.	....	122¾ bid 124½ asked			
7½	4½	.	...	Can. Pacific	3926	6	6½	5¾	6
.60	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(— bid .50 asked)			
3	1¾	.	...	Do. pref.	10	2	2	2	2
5	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	30	3¾	3½	3½	3½
26	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	110	26	25½	25¾	25½
9	8½	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid — asked)			
10	8	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
45	26	2	4.9	Can. West'ho'se	125	40¾	41	41	41
21	18	1.50+25c▲		Can. Wire Box	90	21	21	20¾	21
1.30	.75	.	...	Capital Estates	....	1.10 bid 1.15 asked			
120½	117½	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	20	119½	120½	120½	120½
9½	5	50c	...	Catelli Food	....	(— bid 9 asked)			
11	8	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(9 bid 12 asked)			
2.00	1.70	.	...	Celtic Knit	....	(— bid — asked)			
155	145	8	5.5	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(—bid 145 asked)			
92	82	4	4.9	Chart. Trust	....	(76 bid 83 asked)			
3¾	3½	.	...	Ch. Gai Wines	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
.32	.10	.	...	Chem. Research	4500	.14	.13	.12	.12
.40	.25	.	...	City Gas & El.	....	(.25 bid — asked)			
.10	.03	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(.05 bid .08 asked)			
1.50	1.20	12c	..	Coast Brew.	....	1.35 bid 1.40 asked			
6½	3¾	†50c	...	Cockshutt Plow	495	6	6	5½	5¾
2½	1½	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	835	2½	2½	2½	2½
6	5	40c	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(5¾ bid 5¾ asked)			
4½	3	‡40c	..	Conduits Nat.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
14	8	60c	5.4	Cons. Bakeries	87	11	11	10	11
.03	.01	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(.01 bid — asked)			
8	7	75c	10.3	Do. pref.	....	(7½ bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Cons. Paper	2768	3½	3¾	3½	3½
4	2¾	.	...	Cons. Press	....	(3 bid 4¾ asked)			
81	78½	‡3.50	..	Cons. Sand. pf.	....	(80 bid 81½ asked)			
41¾	31½	1+1.50	6.3	Cons. Smelt.	1346	39	39½	38½	39½
145	111	8	6.4	Consumers' Gas	65	125	125	125	125
70	30	5.25+3.50▲		Corr. P. B. p.	10	56	61½	61½	61½
25	20	1.20+15c	6	Cosmos Imp.	....	(22 bid 24 asked)			
31	24½	2	7.4	Crown Cork	100	28	27	27	27
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(1½ bid 1½ asked)			
35	28	3	9.1	Crow's N. Coal	10	33	33	33	33
1.05	.50	.	...	Cub Aircraft	100	.75	.65	.65	.65
				D, E					
11½	9½	1	...	David & Fre. A	....	(10 bid — asked)			
1.60	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1½ bid 2 asked)			
8½	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
75	75	‡7	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 80 asked)			
1.50	.80	.	...	Disher Steel	....	(.95 bid 1.00 asked)			
10½	8	‡1.50	..	Do. pref.	....	(9½ bid — asked)			
28½	18½	2.22	9	Distill-Seagram	1432	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
98	84	5	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(85 bid 98 asked)			
30	30	2.50	8.3	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(30 bid 33 asked)			
75	70	5	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(73¾ bid 84 asked)			
200	184	10	5.1	Dom. Bank	5	195	195	195	195
27½	20½	1.20	5.1	Dom. Bridge	65	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
21	15½	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	136	16½	17	16¾	16¾
28	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(22½ bid — asked)			
24	17	1+25c	6.2	Dom. Foundries	1095	20	20½	19¾	20½
107½	104	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	105 bid 106½ asked			
126	108	5	4.6	Dom. Glass	....	(108 bid — asked)			
155	140	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(150 bid — asked)			
29½	27	1.20+40c	6	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(— bid 27 asked)			
.70	.45	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(.60 bid 1.00 asked)			
27	22½	‡2.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(24½ bid 27 asked)			
1¾	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	....	(1½ bid 1¾ asked)			
9¾	6	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	2022	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
6	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	846	5½	5½	5	5½
6	3¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	200	5	4½	4½	4½
89	82¾	5.50	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(86½ bid 89½ asked)			
83	69	5	6.5	Dom. Textile	121	77½	78	77	77
155	140	7	4.6	Do. pref.	10	153	153	153	153
1.75	.50	.	...	Dom. Woollens	2	1.00	.75	.75	.75
9½	6	60c	...	Do. pref.	50	8	8	7½	7½
5¾	2¾	10c	...	Donnacona P.A.	85	5	4¾	4½	4½
5¾	2½	10c	...	Do. (B)	45	4¾	4½	4½	4½
7	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	1215	6	6½	6	6
.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid .50 asked)			
10	6	.	...	Do. pref.	10	7	7	7	7
.75	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(.50 bid .75 asked)			
10½	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	70	7½	7½	6½	6½
13½	10	1	10	East Steel	....	(10½ bid 11 asked)			
4½	4	.	...	East Theat.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Easy Washing	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	21½	2	...	Economic Inv.	5	25	23	23	23
8	4½	80c	...	Electrolux	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	910	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
30	23	2.50	10	English Electric	....	(29¾ bid 32½ asked)			
5¾	3	.	...	Do. (B)	50	3	3	3	3
5¾	5	15c	3	Equitable Life	46	5	5½	5½	5½
				F, G					
3	1	.	...	Fairchild Air.	550	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
20	16	1	5.6	Fam. Players	....	(16 bid 18 asked)			
28	20¾	1.50+25c	7½	Fanny Farm.	230	23	23½	22¾	23½
6	3	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	375	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
§1.50	.75	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .50 asked)			
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(9 bid 13 asked)			
18	14½	1	5.8	Ford Motor A.	[illegible]	17¾	17¾	17	17½
[illegible]	19	6	5.8	Do. (B)	....	(17 bid — asked)			
.15	.15	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
16¾	10¾	1+25c	8	Foundation Co.	340	16	15¾	15½	15½
14	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	5	14	13½	13½	13½
14	5¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	35	14	13½	13½	13½
.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
55	41	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
9¾	5¾	‡55c	..	Gatineau Pwr.	75	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
90	69	5	6.6	Do. pref.	115	74	76	72	72
95½	75	5.50	7.2	Do. 5½% pref.	....	(71 bid 80 asked)			
1.25	.15	.	...	Do. Rights	85	.25	.25	.25	.25
7½	4½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	45	6	6	5¾	5¾
94	86	7+27c■	..	Do. pref.	....	(90½ bid 93 asked)			
80	66	2.50+1.50	5	Goodyear T.	31	76	76	75	75
56	52¾	2.50	4.5	Do. pref.	....	(54½ bid 55 asked)			
67	67	‡5	...	Gould Pumps	....	(— bid — asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(1½ bid 3½ asked)			
§29	18½	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 16 asked)			
3¾	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	....	(2½ bid 2¾ asked)			
19¾	12	1.50	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	....	(17 bid 18 asked)			
5½	1¾	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	120	4	5	5	5
30	25	‡4.50	..	Do. pref.	....	(26½ bid 30 asked)			
11½	9	60c	6.7	Greening Wire	....	(11 bid 12½ asked)			
§1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine.	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	25	2¾	3	3	3
§107½	106½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
4½	2	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	240	3½	3½	3½	3½
				H, I					
17	16½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(15 bid — asked)			
5½	2¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	730	3¾	3½	3½	3½
36	34½	2+2▲	5½	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(35 bid 37 asked)			
1.50	.50	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	1.00 bid 1.70 asked			
75	65	5	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 90 asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
4	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
12½	8½	‡62½c	..	Hinde & Dauch	....	(12 bid 12¾ asked)			
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid — asked)			
35	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 45 asked)			
17½	14	2	14.2	Honey Dew	1	17	14	14	14
16	10½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	80	14½	14½	14½	14½
101	94	6	6	Do. pref.	85	100	100	99½	99½
18	10½	1	9.1	Humberstone S.	....	(10 bid 11 asked)			
8½	5½	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(6 bid 7½ asked)			
8½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(6 bid 7 asked)			
57	52	4	7.3	Huron & E. Mt.	....	(53 bid 55 asked)			
9½	8	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
.80	.60	.	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(— bid 1.25 asked)			
211	192	10	4.7	Imperial Bank	5	210	210	210	210
10½	6¾	50c	5.4	Imperial Oil	9290	9½	9¾	9½	9½
14	11	40+22½c	5	Imperial Tob.	2580	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
8	5	6%	..	Do. pref.	....	(7¾ bid 7¾ asked)			
16	10	1	..	Indust. Accept.	70	10½	10	10	10
25	23	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(25 bid 33 asked)			
50	39	‡5+1	..	Inter'c Coal	....	(42 Aug. 5)			
§120	120	8	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16¾	12	1.50	12	Inter. Bronze	50	12	12½	12½	12½
25	10	1.50	7.4	Do. pref.	165	21	21	20½	21
.30	.25	3c	..	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
10½	6	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	70	7½	8½	8½	8½
105	93	6+6▲	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(96½ bid 99 asked)			
100	93	6+6▲	6.2	Do. pref. A.	....	(96 bid 112 asked)			
115¾	109½	5	4.4	Int. Mill., pf.	....	111¾ bid 115 asked			
38½	29½	2	6.2	Int. Nickel	4423	32¾	32¾	32	32
156	150	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Int. Paints	....	(1 bid 2½ asked)			
15	15	1+25c▲	..	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid 20 asked)			
16	13	1	6.6	Int. Pete.	8812	15½	15¾	15	15½
3½	2	.	...	Int. Power	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
93	79¾	7+1.25▲	7.6	Do. pref.	33	93	92½	92½	92½
•11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
9¾	4½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(5½ bid 6 asked)			
.25	.10	.	...	Do. (B)	350	.15	.15	.15	.15
				J, K, L					
13	13	68c	5.2	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
116	116	7	6	Do. pref.	6	116	116	116	116
11	8	.	...	Kelvinator	....	(6½ bid 8¾ asked)			
15	5	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	33	11½	12	10	12
1.25	.40	.	...	Lake Sulphite	....	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
18½	11½	1	5.7	Lake of Woods.	195	17	17½	16¾	17½
125½	110	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	114 bid 125½ asked			
53	43	4	8.4	Landed Bank	5	50	47½	47½	47½
12	8½	70+12½c	..	Lang, J. A.	50	11	11	11	11
•3½	2½	.	...	Langley's	....	(1 bid 1 asked)			
25	15	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(21 bid 25 asked)			
11	9	80c	7.5	Laura Secord	275	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
12	6½	.	...	Legare, pref.	15	9	9	9	9
3½	2½	‡15c	...	Levy Bros.	....	(2 bid 3½ asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	(5 bid 5½ asked)			
53	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
28	24	1+25c	4.8	Loblaw (A)	170	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
26	22	1+25c	5.3	Do. (B)	200	23¾	24	23¾	23½
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air.	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	2	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
65	50	5	...	Do. pref.	20	65	65	65	65
15¾	11	.	...	Maclaren Pr.	14	15½	14½	14½	14½
8¾	7	.	...	M. L. Gardens.	....	(7 bid 8¾ asked)			
7½	5	40c	6.4	Do. pref.	50	5¾	6½	6½	6½
4½	1¾	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	717	5	5	5	5
16½	15	75+10c	5	Maritime Tele.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
16¾	16	70c	4.2	Do. pref.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
18	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	1	17½	18	18	18
•100	100	7+5.25▲		Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Massey-Harris	3035	2½	2½	2	2
60½	25	.	...	Do. pref.	1121	56	57½	54¾	54¾
5	3½	.	...	Do. com. new	1260	4½	4	3¾	3¾
12¾	11½	.	...	Do. pfd. new.	2350	12½	12¾	11¾	12½
5¾	3	.	...	McColl Fron.	366	4	3¾	3½	3½
98	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	170	90	90	89	89½
2.00	.75	.	...	Melchers	....	1.00 bid 1.25 asked			
6	5	60c	10.9	Do. pref.	12	5½	5½	5½	5½
7½	3	.	...	Mercury Mills.	....	(2¾ bid 3½ asked)			
50	45	2.50	5	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid 50 asked)			
14	7½	1.50	11.1	Mitchell, Robt.	370	14	14	13½	13½
17½	15	80+40c	7	Mod. Contain.	....	(15¾ bid 16½ asked)			
98	97½	5.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
2	1½	.	...	Monarch Knit	....	(4 bid — asked)			
75	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 60 asked)			
65	55	4	6.7	Montreal Cot.	....	(56½ bid — asked)			
118	110	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(111½ bid — asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid 2.00 asked)			
29½	20½	1.50	6.8	Mont. L. & Pr.	3133	22½	22½	21¾	22
50½	47½	.	...	Do. Notes	19	49¾	49	49	49
15	15	1.25	8.3	Montreal Loan.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
.85	.15	.	...	Mtl. Refrig & S	....	(.75 bid — asked)			
13	9¾	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid 14 asked)			
30	25	°1.96	...	Montreal Tele.	....	(— bid 27 asked)			
52	15	.	...	Montreal Trams	....	(17¾ bid — asked)			
47½	41	2.22+66½c		Moore Corp.	677	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
188	176	7	3.9	Do. pref. (A)	....	(— bid 186 asked)			
279	265	7	2.5	Do. pref. (B)	2	268	275	275	275
.10	.05	.	...	Muirheads	....	(.10 bid .20 asked)			
§1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
				N, O					
28	19	2	7.5	Nat. Breweries.	850	26½	27	26½	27
40	35	1.75	4.5	Do. pref.	35	40	40	39	40
5½	3¾	.	...	Nat. Grocers	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
26½	24½	1.50	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(26½ bid 26½ asked)			
8¾	7	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	75	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
39	30½	2	6.2	Nat. Steel Car.	215	33	32½	32	32
150	140	8	5.7	National Tr.	....	(130 bid 140 asked)			
§9½	9½	‡30c	..	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
25½	15	2	11.4	Niag. W. Weav.	....	(17 bid 18¾ asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	70	3	3½	2	3
.90	.35	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	(.40 bid .80 asked)			
3¾	2¾	35c	10.8	Do. pref.	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
88	86	6	6.8	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(88 bid 90 asked)			
108½	102	6	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
22½	18	1	4.6	Ogilvie Flour	255	22	22	21½	21½
155	145	7	4.6	Do. pref.	1	153	153	153	153
113	105	5	4.6	Ontario Loan.	8	107	109	105	105
3	3	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
45	35	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
10	7	1	...	Do. Scripts	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10	8½	1	...	Ont. Steel	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
110	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
2	.1	.	...	Orange Crush.	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
6½	3	.	...	Do. pref.	110	3½	3	3	3
8½	5	40c	6.7	Ott. Car Air	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
16	12	1.20+50c		Ottawa El. Rly.	40	15½	15½	14¾	15½
11	4¾	60c	12	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	100	5	5	5	5
99	80	5	6.2	Do. pref.	10	85	80	80	80
				P, Q, R					
35	32	3c	..	Pacific Coyle	....	(32 bid — asked)			
106½	95½	5	4.9	Page Hersey	70	102¾	102½	102	102½
4¾	4¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(— bid 6½ asked)			
30½	25	2	6.6	Paton Mfg.	....	(29 bid — asked)			
115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(112 bid — asked)			
52	46	3	6.2	Penmans	10	48½	48	48	48
124	120	6	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(122½ bid — asked)			
16½	12	1	8.3	Photo Eng.	....	(13 bid 14½ asked)			
99	95½	7	7.1	Porto Rico Pr p	....	98½ bid 100½ asked			
6	2	30c	...	Power Corp.	435	3½	3¾	3½	3½
98	75	6	7.7	Do. pref.	20	78	78½	78½	78½
43	28	3	9.1	Do. 2nd pref.	20	33	33	33	33
9½	4¾	.	...	Pressed Metals	228	6	6½	4¾	4¾
12½	8¾	.	...	Price Bros.	270	11½	11½	11	11
75	61	5.50	7.4	Do. pref.	40	74½	74½	74½	74½
7	5	40c	8	Prov. Transport	....	(5½ bid 6 asked)			
14½	9½	1	7.7	Quebec Power.	5	12½	13	13	13
4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone.	....	(4 bid — asked)			
30	24	2	6.7	Real Estate L'n	....	(26½ bid — asked)			
5	3	25c	...	Regent Knit	....	(3 bid 5 asked)			
18	15½	1.60	9.4	Do. pref.	....	(17 bid 18 asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(3 bid 6 asked)			
65	60	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	(63¾ bid 72 asked)			
20	15½	1	11.4	River S. Mill	....	(17½ bid 28 asked)			
10	9	60c	6.7	Rolland Pap.	....	(— bid 9 asked)			
95	88	6	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(91½ bid — asked)			
167½	148	8	5.3	Royal Bank	206	154½	155	152½	153½
18	14	80c	4.4	Russell Indust.	75	18	18	18	18
180	145	7	3.9	Do. pref.	....	(170 bid 185 asked)			
				S					
107	103	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr. p.	5	105½	106	106	106
34½	34½	‡75c	..	Sangamo	....	(20 bid 33½ asked)			
9	6½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	(6 bid 8 asked)			
1	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
..	..	.	...	Scythes & Co.	....	(15 bid 19¾ asked)			
..	..	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 26 asked)			
17	12	90c	6.6	Shawinigan Pr.	1501	13¾	14	13½	13½
12¾	8½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	19	12½	12¾	12½	12½
115½	108½	7+7▲	6	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
7	3	40c	5.9	Silverwoods	20	7	6¾	6½	6½
6¾	5½	40c	5.9	Do. pref.	80	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
8	5¾	60c	7.5	Simon & Sons	....	(7 bid 9 asked)			
106	103	7	6.8	Do. pref.	5	105	103	103	103
11	8½	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(8 bid — asked)			
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	5	4	3	3	3
100	89	6.50	7.2	Do. pref.	85	91	92	89	89
135	132	6	4.4	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(132 bid 140 asked)			
11	8	80c	6.9	So. Can. Pr.	70	9½	9	9	9
106	97	6	6	Do. pref.	80	100½	101	100	100
2¾	1½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	840	2	2½	1¾	1¾
18	13	1+1▲	6.1	Do. (A)	325	16¾	17	16½	16¾
22	19	1+50c	7.5	St. Law. Flour.	....	(20 bid — asked)			
120	110	7	5.8	Do. pref.	6	120	120	120	120
43½	31	3+1.50▲	7	St. Law. Pap. p	245	43	43½	43	43½
12½	8	‡1.25	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(11 bid 12 asked)			
5	1	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
.90	.50	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	....	(.50 bid .60 asked)			
5	2½	‡62½c	..	Do. pref.	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
4	2½	20c	..	Stand. Radio	620	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	18	60+60c	6	Stedman Bros.	....	(20½ bid 24 asked)			
70	59½	3	4.6	Steel of Can.	397	65	65½	65	65½
76	64	3	4.1	Do. pref.	375	72½	73	72	73
3½	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
.15	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
15	10	80+50c■		Stuart, D. A. pf.	15	13½	13½	13½	13½
§3½	2¾	.	...	Supersilk, H. A.	....	(— bid 2½ asked)			
3	2¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 73 asked)			
30	19	1+25c	6.6	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(19 bid 21½ asked)			
27	19½	1+25c	6.4	Do. com.	....	(19½ bid 32 asked)			
				T, U, V					
11½	9¾	80c	7.3	Tamblyn	....	(11 bid 11½ asked)			
52¾	52½	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(52¾ bid — asked)			
§3	3	.	...	Thayers	....	(1½ bid 3 asked)			
§36	20	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(21 bid 35 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1 bid 2½ asked)			
10	8	.	...	Do. pref.	45	10	9½	9½	9½
10	6	60c	7	Tip Top Tailors	....	(8½ bid 9½ asked)			
107	100	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
1.50	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid 15 asked)			
21½	19	1	5	Tor. Elevators	110	19	20	19	20
51	42	2.62½	5.3	Do. pref.	50	50	49	49	49
80	63	4	5.3	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	(68 bid 74 asked)			
88	69	5	5.8	Toronto Mtge.	144	85	88	86	86
155	139	7	4.8	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(147 bid — asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Twin City	410	1.35	1.50	1.00	1.25
26½	21½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14½	10¾	80+20c	9	Union Gas	1620	11½	11	10¾	10¾
13½	12	80c	6.2	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
13½	13	80c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	(12 bid — asked)			
1.10	.60	.	...	United Distill.	1100	.85	1.10	.95	1.10
40½	30	3	7.9	United Fuel, pf.	70	38	39½	38	38
5¾	2½	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	105	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4¾	1	.	...	United Secs.	....	(2 bid 2¾ asked)			
5½	2¾	.	...	United Steel	265	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
4	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	20	3	3½	3½	3½
60	50	5	10	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
				W, Y, Z					
38	23½	2	5.3	Wabasso Cot.	365	37	37½	37	37½
49	36½	4	8.3	Walker-Good.	1301	47½	48½	46½	48½
20½	19	1	4.9	Do. pref.	355	20½	20½	20½	20½
1.00	.50	5c	...	Walkerville Br.	260	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
§135	130	7	5.4	W. Koot. Pr. p.	....	(135 bid — asked)			
2.00	.75	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.25 bid 1.75 asked			
26	14	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 24 asked)			
60	42	3+1	8	West Grocers	....	(50 bid 75 asked)			
115	107	7	6.4	Do. pref.	1	112	110	110	110
§15½	11¾	50c	...	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid 11½ asked)			
12	9	80c	7.8	Weston Ltd.	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
98	90	5	5.3	Do. pref.	....	(95 bid 96 asked)			
18½	14½	1	6.1	Wilsils	15	16½	16½	16½	16½
1.20	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	819	.95	1.10	.90	1.10
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	154	.95	1.00	.85	1.00
8	3¾	.	...	Do. pref.	85	6½	7	6½	7
85	73½	7	8.4	Wood A. & J. p	18	84½	82¾	82¾	82¾
55	45	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	....	(45 bid 60 asked)			
5½	4	40c	...	York Knitting.	....	(4½ bid 5½ asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13	8½	80c	6.5	Zellers	110	13	12½	12½	12½
25½	23½	1.50	6.2	Do. pref.	265	25	25½	24	25

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. ° 1938.
▲ On account of arrears. ‡ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating. ‡ Paid or payable in 1941 to date.
° Paid in 1941 after corporate income tax.
† Payable 25c Dec. 18, 1941; 25c June 18, 1942.
b Plus $1.25 payable in new 5% pref. stock.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending December 1.

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 24 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1
			A					
No	.24	.05	Aldermac	2,500	.15½	.15	.14	.14
1	.02½	.00¼	Amm. Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
No	3.15	1.90	Anglo-Huronian	267	2.55	2.65	2.65	2.65
No	.40	.30	Argus Interests	31	.40	.30	.30	.30
No	.03	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
1	.11	.03½	Arntfield	17,400	.09	.09½	.08½	.09½
1	.06½	.03½	Ashley	500	.04½	.06	.06	.06
1	.05	.02	Astoria Quebec	......	(.02½ bid .03 asked)			
1	2.45	1.50	Aunor Gold	700	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.65
			B					
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	......	(.07 bid .09 asked)			
1	.08	.03	Bankfield	1,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.14	.05	Base Metals	2,900	.08	.09½	.08	.09½
1	.15	.06	Bear Exploration.	3,000	.07½	.07½	.06½	.06½
1	1.24	1.00	Beattie Gold	1,150	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.03
1	.09	.03½	Beaufor	......	(.03½ bid .05 asked)			
1	1.00	.90	Berens River	......	(.60 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.15	.07	Bidgood Kirk.	8,000	.12½	.12½	.11	.11
1	.11	.05	Bobjo	5,100	.07½	.08	.07	.07
1	.59	.35	Bonetal Gold	1,000	.37½	.37	.36	.36
1	.03	.00½	Bouscadillac G.M.	500	.02	.02	.02	.02
No	11.63	9.50	Bralorne	630	11.00	10.37	10.25	10.25
1	.03	.02½	Brazil Gold	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	1.10	.64	Broulan Porc.	10,200	.68	.68	.64	.64
1	5.95	3.00	Buffalo Ankerite	1,280	3.35	3.30	3.10	3.15
No	.06	.02½	Buffalo Can.	1,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
5	19.00	14.25	Bulolo Gold	20	16.75	17.75	17.00	17.75
No	.03	.01½	Bunker Hill	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
			C					
1	.10	.09	Camp Bird	......	(.08½ bid .12 asked)			
No	.63	.45	Can. Malartic	3,400	.50	.52	.49	.52
1	2.91	1.90	Cariboo Gold	600	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90
1	.02½	.01	Cartier Malartic	500	.02	.01	.01	.01
1	.60	.40	Castle Trethewey	1,000	.50	.55	.55	.55
1	.08	.05	Cen. Cadillac	1,000	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.01½	.01½	Cen. Manitoba	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.95	1.35	Cen. Patricia	2,625	1.43	1.49	1.40	1.49
1	.21	.09	Cen. Porcupine	11,500	.10½	.10½	.09½	.09½
1	.18½	.15	Century Mining	......	(.... bid .15 asked)			
1	1.87	1.10	Chesterville	6,714	1.68	1.70	1.65	1.70
No	2.40	2.10	Chromium	......	(2.21 bid 2.75 asked)			
5	1.35	.50	Coast Copper	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1	1.04	.59	Cochenour Willans	500	.62	.61	.59	.61
5	1.55	1.20	Coniagas	200	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
No	1.55	1.05	Coniaurum	1,206	1.20	1.11	1.10	1.10
5	41.37	31.50	Cons. Smelters	1,346	39.00	39.25	38.50	39.25
			D, E					
1	1.24	.65	Delnite	584	.65	.67	.65	.67
1	.07½	.02½	Denison Nickel	......	(.04½ bid .05½ asked)			
No	25.00	16.63	Dome Mines	1,736	18.50	18.00	16.63	18.00
1	.16½	.08½	Duquesne	53,200	.09½	.10½	.09½	.10½
1	2.95	1.98	East Malartic	11,891	2.09	2.30	2.06	2.25
1	.52	.30	Eldorado	8,800	.42	.42	.35	.38
			F, G					
No	3.90	1.92	Falconbridge	11,000	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.30
1	.06	.02½	Federal	2,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.06½	.01½	Fernland	2,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.63	.33	Francoeur Gold	2,600	.42	.41	.39	.40
1	.08½	.03	Gillies Lake	13,500	.04	.04	.03½	.04
1	.02	.01	Glenora	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.41	.18	God's Lake	850	.23	.23	.20	.22
1	.16½	.11	Goldale	3,300	.11	.11	.11	.11
50c.	.29	.20	Gold Belt	......	(.... bid .21½ asked)			
1	.10	.02½	Gold Eagle	......	(.03½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.13	.04	Golden Gate	4,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.02	.00½	Goodfish	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Graham Bosquet	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
No	.06½	.03½	Grandora	......	(.04½ bid .05½ asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.38	.12	Gunnar Gold	3,800	.15	.15	.12	.12
			H, I, J					
1	.09½	.03	Halcrow Swayze	4,100	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.01¾	.00½	Halliwell Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	5.40	3.50	Hallnor Mines	......	(.... bid 3.75 asked)			
1	1.10	.65	Hard Rock	7,080	.70	.69	.66	.68
1	.08	.02½	Harker	600	.03	.03	.02½	.03
1	.58	.43	Hedley Mascot	......	(.... bid .43 asked)			
5	13.12	10.50	Hollinger	2,102	11.00	10.87	10.50	10.63
1	.30	.18	Howey Gold	7,180	.19	.25	.18	.21
No	30.50	23.50	Hudson Bay	2,295	27.75	27.75	26.00	26.50
1	.68	.20	Inspiration	600	.35	.35	.30	.35
No	38.25	29.25	Int. Nickel	4,423	32.87	32.87	32.00	32.00
50c.	1.30	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.... bid 1.35 asked)			
1	.02½	.00½	Jacola	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
1	.27	.10	Jack Waite	7,300	.17	.16	.15½	.16
1	.47	.26	Jason Mines	8,260	.30	.31	.26	.30
1	.03¾	.01	Jellicoe	1,000	.01½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	1,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.02¾	.01	Joliet Quebec	3,200	.02	.02	.02	.02
			K, L					
1	4.90	3.05	Kerr Addison	9,836	4.60	4.70	4.50	4.65
1	.41	.20	Kerr Lake	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
1	.05	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand	......	(.02½ bid .05 asked)			
1	.42	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,933	.25	.34½	.25	.34½
1	1.05	.58	Kirkland Lake	5,450	.63	.65	.62	.63
1	21.00	10.75	Lake Shore	2,461	12.25	12.37	11.50	11.50
No	5.15	3.50	Lamaque Gold	1,414	4.00	3.95	3.85	3.85
1	.15	.06	Lapa Cadillac	5,300	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	.02½	.01	Lebel Oro	4,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.60	.39	Leitch Gold	2,650	.46	.47	.43	.45
No	2.10	1.50	Little Long Lac	3,000	1.65	1.55	1.51	1.55
			M					
1	4.35	3.10	Macassa	3,285	3.30	3.35	3.10	3.20
1	2.35	1.49	MacLeod Cockshutt	4,325	2.00	2.00	1.93	1.97
1	.76	.50	Madsen Red Lake	8,884	.55	.55½	.54	.55
1	2.96	.85	Malartic Gold	24,900	2.38	2.40	2.27	2.35
No	.09½	.04	Mandy	......	(.09 bid .10 asked)			
No	.01	.00¾	Man. & Eastern	5,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.04	.01	Maralgo	......	(.02 bid .... asked)			
5	52.25	44.00	McIntyre	1,130	45.50	45.50	44.00	44.00
1	1.32	.97	McKenzie R.L.	1,475	1.06	1.06	1.00	1.05
1	.24	.04½	McLellan Gold	8,500	.06	.05½	.04¾	.04¾
1	.09	.04	McVittie Graham	......	(.05½ bid .07 asked)			
No	.25	.10½	McWatters	3,200	.12	.12½	.12½	.12½
5	.20	.15	Mentor Exploration	......	(.15 bid .42 asked)			
No	1.77	.55	Mining Corp.	3,625	1.35	1.39	1.30	1.31
1	•.05	.05	Moffatt Hall	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.26	Moneta	2,750	.33	.30	.28	.28
1	.07	.02	Murphy	......	(.... bid .06½ asked)			
			N, O					
1	.31	.21	Naybob	45,300	.23	.25	.23	.24½
1	.75	.45	Negus	100	.45	.45	.45	.45
1	.03	.00½	New Golden Rose	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	1.35	.75	Nipissing	900	1.03	1.04	1.00	1.00
No	58.00	48.50	Noranda	3,579	50.12	50.25	48.50	48.75
No	.52	.25	Nor. Canadian	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	......	(.03½ bid .05 asked)			
No	.99	.25	Normetals	15,689	.85	.88	.85	.86
1	5.00	3.75	Northern Empire	......	(2.50 bid 4.00 asked)			
1	1.88	.50	O'Brien	7,000	1.05	1.05	.92	.93
1	.18	.06½	Omega	1,455	.06½	.09	.08	.09
1	.15	.08	Ontario Nickel	62,000	.09	.10	.08	.08
1	.09	.04	Osisko	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			
			P, Q, R					
No	1.65	.96	Pamour	1,750	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.01
1	.08½	.02	Pandora	1,704	.05	.05½	.04½	.05½
1	3.15	2.25	Pato Cons. G.	1,000	3.00	3.15	3.00	3.15
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	12,500	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk.	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	.28	.15	Paymaster	16,750	.17	.18	.17	.18
1	2.10	1.00	Pend Oreille	375	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.60
1	1.69	1.25	Perron Gold	1,100	1.48	1.48	1.35	1.35
1	3.10	2.25	Pickle Crow	2,575	2.65	2.66	2.60	2.63
1	2.55	1.90	Pioneer Gold B.C.	720	2.17	2.18	2.05	2.05
1	9.50	8.50	Placer Devel.	50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
1	1.17	.50	Powell Rouyn	1,525	1.01	1.01	.95	.97
1	.95	.65	Premier Gold	2,020	.70	.77	.65	.65
1	3.60	2.70	Preston E. Dome.	19,355	3.10	3.10	2.96	3.00
No	.20	.15	Prospectors Air's.	......	(.15 bid .30 asked)			
1	.25	.20	Quebec Gold	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.62	.35	Queenston Gold	1,600	.42	.40	.38	.39
No	.05	.02	Quemont	60	.02	.02	.02	.02
No	.04	.01	Red Crest	......	(.02 bid .04 asked)			
1	.30	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	7,500	.12½	.13½	.12	.13½
1	.05	.02	Roche Long Lac	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
			S, T, U, V, W, Y					
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	2,392	2.25	2.20	2.10	2.15
1	.07½	.01½	Sand River	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
1	.59	.20½	Senator Rouyn	1,900	.24	.23	.22	.22
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
50c.	1.00	.73	Sheep Creek	3,100	.86	.87	.85	.85
1	1.15	.55	Sherritt Gordon	8,024	.92	.91	.85	.86
1	8.90	6.00	Sigma Mines	1,132	6.50	6.75	6.40	6.40
1	.69	.45	Siscoe	7,380	.51½	.52	.45	.50
1	.45	.16½	Sladen Malartic	58,675	.29	.45	.29	.44
1	.19½	.06	Slave Lake	33,500	.06½	.07½	.06¾	.07
1	.15	.05	St. Anthony	5,000	.07	.06½	.05½	.05½
No	2.09	.81	Steep Rock	9,380	1.80	1.79	1.68	1.71
No	.04¾	.02	Straw Lake	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.24	.12	Sturgeon River	500	.14½	.13½	.13½	.13½
No	1.90	1.10	Sudbury Basin	1,726	1.67	1.67	1.55	1.55
1	.05½	.01½	Sudbury Contact	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.80	.50	Sullivan Cons.	1,974	.65½	.65	.64	.65
1	2.95	1.97	Sylvanite	2,575	2.08	2.12	1.99	1.99
1	3.75	2.28	Teck Hughes	6,590	2.30	2.41	2.30	2.37
1	.08½	.04	Temiskaming	500	.04½	.05	.05	.05
1	1.80	1.00	Toburn Gold	200	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20
1	.22	.08	Towagmac	2,200	.10	.13	.13	.13
No	.50	.20	Trans. Resources	2,800	.45	.45	.41	.41
1	.39	.06	Uchi Gold	7,800	.08	.08	.08	.08
.	84.00	38.50	Do., Bonds	9,500	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
1	2.28	1.13	Upper Canada	13,650	1.32	1.30	1.18	1.18
No	4.90	2.75	Ventures	1,072	3.80	3.85	3.65	3.65
No	5.15	3.00	Waite Amulet	2,562	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.50
1	.26	.15	Wendigo	4,850	.16½	.16½	.16	.16
1	.02½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	17,250	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.10	.04	Wood Cadillac	2,100	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
No	7.05	2.75	Wright-Hargreaves	14,430	3.10	3.00	2.75	2.75
No	.08	.04	Ymir Girl	4,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 24 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1
No	.11½	.04	Acme Gas & Oil	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.09	.06	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.07 bid .07½ asked)			
1	.18	.10	Ajax	......	(.13 bid .16 asked)			
No	.81	.46	Anglo Canadian	1,385	.60	.60	.56	.56
No	.14	.05	Br. Dominion	14,830	.09	.14	.08½	.14
No	.12	.05½	Brown Oil	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
No	1.49	1.05	Calgary & Ed.	1,325	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.14
1	.26	.10	Calmont	......	(.15½ bid .18 asked)			
No	.26	.18	Commoil	2,000	.22	.23	.22	.22
No	.30	.19	Common Pete	1,300	.29	.30	.26	.30
No	.32	.20	Dalhousie	600	.23	.23	.22	.23
No	.17	.11½	Davies Pete	2,500	.15	.15	.14½	.15
No	.05	.02½	East Crest	......	(.02½ bid .04 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Federated Pete	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
No	.84	.40	Foothills	2,280	.78	.70	.65	.70
No	.08	.04	Hargal	......	(.... bid .15 asked)			
No	.18	.04	High Sarcee	1,000	.16½	.15	.15	.15
No	2.67	1.50	Home	6,585	2.49	2.51	2.40	2.48
1	.03	.01½	Homestead O. & G.	4,000	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.08	.04	McD. Segur	......	(.... bid .04¾ asked)			
1	.20	.15	Model	700	.17	.17	.17	.17
25c.	.05	.04	National Petroleum	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	.06	.01	Nordon	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.02¾	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.02 bid .03½ asked)			
No	.78	.35	Okalta	2,300	.40	.40	.35	.38
No	.04½	.02½	Pacalta	1,000	.02¾	.02¾	.02½	.02½
1	.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			
No	.30	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.30 bid .50 asked)			
No	25.00	16.50	Royalite	50	20.50	20.50	20.00	20.00
No	.30	.10	South West Pete.	......	(.15 bid .25 asked)			
No	.04	.01	South End	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
5	1.25	.75	Texas Can.	5,430	.85	1.25	.75	1.25
No	.06	.02	United Oils	......	(.03½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.06	.01	Vermilata	5,000	.06	.05½	.04½	.05
1	.34	.20	Vulcan	......	(.17 bid .22 asked)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 24 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1
1	.05	.03½	Bayonne	......	(.... bid .04½ asked)			
No	11.90	9.50	Bralorne	1,979	10.50	10.50	10.25	10.25
1	.00¾	.00¾	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	2.91	1.99	Cariboo Gold	1,150	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.04
No	.01½	.00½	Dentonia	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
No	.01½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.15	.10	George Copper	500	.10	.13	.13	.13
1	.08½	.03½	Golconda	3,000	.05½	.05¾	.05½	.05½
50c.	.30	.20	Gold Belt	......	(.18 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.20	.10	Grandview	1,300	.17	.16½	.16½	.16½
1	.03	.01	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01¾ bid .02 asked)			
1	.60	.40	Hedley Mascot	1,300	.45	.45	.40	.40
No	.00¾	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00¾ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
50c.	1.27	.75	Island Mountain	300	1.25	1.27	1.17	1.17
1	.35	.27	Inter'tl Coal	......	(.29 bid .34 asked)			
50c.	.28	.20	Kootenay Belle	3,000	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	.25	.10	McGillivray Creek	......	(.23 bid .25 asked)			
No	.03	.00½	Minto Mines	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
50c.	.02	.00½	Nicola	7,000	.02	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
	.10	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.07½ bid .08 asked)			
1	2.00	1.26	Pend Oreille	40	1.65	1.50	1.50	1.50
1	2.55	1.95	Pioneer Gold	800	2.15	2.20	2.00	2.00
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	3,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	.97	.65	Premier Gold	5,500	.69	.69	.65	.65
No	.63	.44	Privateer Mines	4,500	.48	.48	.47	.47
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.37	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	14,600	.12	.13	.12½	.13
1	•.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02½	.01	Salmon Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
50c.	1.00	.72	Sheep Creek	1,200	.90	.86	.85	.85
1	.85	.65	Silbak Premier	......	(.70 bid .... asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.15	.10	Surf Inlet	......	(.... bid .12 asked)			
No	.03	.02	Taylor Bridge	850	.02	.03	.03	.03
20c.	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	•.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.00¾	Whitewater	6,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
No	.08	.04½	Ymir Yankee Girl	1,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 24 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1
1	.09½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	300	.07	.07	.07	.07
No	.83	.46	Anglo Canadian	......	(.... bid .60 asked)			
No	.08½	.03½	Anaconda	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.08	.04	Brit. Dominion	......	(.07½ bid .... asked)			
No	.07½	.05	Brown Oil	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	1.50	1.01	Calgary & Ed.	1,500	1.20	1.17	1.14	1.14
1	.26	.14	Calmont	......	(.... bid .19 asked)			
No	.28	.18	Commoil	1,000	.22	.22½	.22½	.22½
No	.28	.19	Commonwealth	......	(.27 bid .30 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	......	(.21 bid .... asked)			
No	.16	.13½	Davies Pete	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.02	East Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.36½	.21	Federated Petroleum	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.41	Foothills	......	(.62 bid .... asked)			
No	.17	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.15 bid .17 asked)			
No	2.66	1.50	Home Oil	2,050	.50	2.50	2.40	2.48
No	.01½	.01	Madison	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
No	.02	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
No	.07	.04	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
No	.05	.02	Mercury	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.09	.04	Mill City Pete	1,000	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.20	.12	Model	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.05½	.04	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.40	Okalta	......	(.36 bid .45 asked)			
No	.04	.02	Pacalta Oil	3,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
1	.26	.18	Pacific Petroleums	......	(.18 bid .22 asked)			
No	.15	.04	Royal Canadian	1,400	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
No	.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	25.00	17.12	Royalite	......	(20.00 bid 25.00 asked)			
No	.01½	.01	South End	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
No	.25	.10	Southwest Pete	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Spooner	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.14	.10	Sunset Oil	......	(.09 bid .... asked)			
No	.06	.03	United	......	(.03½ bid .05 asked)			
No	.04½	.03	Vanalta	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.20 bid .25 asked)			

* Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Nov. 24 to Nov. 29)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Nov. 29
Beaver Lumber, com.	50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Crescent Creamery, pref.	2	8.00	8.00	8.00
Forty-Four	490	.18	.18	.18
Marvel Oils	16,000	.03	.02	.02
Northern Trusts	100	7.00	7.00	7.00
United Grain Growers	22	12.00	12.00	12.00
Western Steel	27	9.25	9.25	9.25
Winnipeg River Tin	7,000	.01	.01	.01

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..	Fed. Grain, c.	.35	1.25
Beav. Lumber, p.	103	..	Do., pref.	..	38
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Grouped Inc.	..	4⅝
Can. Airways	1	..	Nor. Can. Mtge.	5½	..
Corr. P. Box	.60	..	Nor. Mtg. pt. paid	1	2
Dom. Envelope, p	94¼	100	Traders Bldg.	44	..
Dom. Envelope, c.	8	8¼	West. Brew.	1¾	2⅛
			West. Grain, pfd.	..	7

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Dec. 2	14,200	23,200	230,000	......
Dec. 1	7,800	11,300	203,000	......
Nov. 29	4,900	1,600	84,000	12,435
Nov. 28	9,200	8,600	97,000	8,994
Nov. 27	8,300	6,800	168,000	7,820
Nov. 26	10,400	2,100	142,000	9,800

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Dec. 3, 1941

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
Dominion of Canada Bonds				
1½	May '42	100½	100¾	...
2	June '42	100½	101	...
3	Oct. '42	101¾	102½	.58
2½	June '43	101.	102½	1.07
5	Oct. '43	105¾	106¾	1.51
2	June '44	100¾	101¾	1.49
a2½	Jan. '44	98¾	99½‡	2.67
4½	Oct. '44	107½	107¾	1.71
2½	Nov. '44	102	102½	1.63
a2½	Aug. '45	98¾	99½‡	2.75
a4	Oct. '45	104	104½	b1.53
2	Mar. '45	100½	101	1.68
2	Dec. '46	98¾	99½	2.16
4½	Feb. '49	109	109¾	2.05
3½	June '49	102¾	103½	b2.43
3½	Oct. '49	102½	103½	b2.32
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102½	b2.89
3½	Feb. '52	101½	102½♦	2.97
a5	May '52	101½	102¾‡	1.10
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106¾	b2.81
3	June '51	99½	100	3.09
3	Oct. '52	99	99¾	3.03
3	June '55	99½	99¾	3.01
4½	Nov. '56	107	107¾	b2.80
4½	Nov. '57	107¾	108½	b2.93
3	June '58	99	99¾	3.02
4½	Nov. '58	108½	109¾	b2.99
4½	Nov. '59	109¾	110¾	b3.02
a4	Oct. '60	105¾	‡106½	b3.20
a3½	Jan. '61	98¾	99½‡	3.31
3½	June '66	101¾	102½	b3.06
a3e	Jan. '67	95	95½‡	3.27
a3e	Nov. '68	95	95½‡	3.26
†3	Perpet'l.	94½	95½	3.15
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds				
Can. Nat'l. Railways:				
2	Feb. '43	100½	101½	.95
2½	Jan. '46	100½	101½	1.93
3	May '44	102¾	103½	1.52
3	Dec. '50	99½	100	3.00
3	Feb. '53	98½	99½	3.08
3	Jan. '59	98½	99½	3.06
*4½	Sept. '51	115¾	116¾	2.55
*4½	Feb. '56	117½	118½	2.92
4½	July '57	117¾	118¾	2.99
4½	June '55	118½	119½	2.98
5	Feb. '54	118	119	3.11
*5e	July '69	115½	116½	b.49
*5e	Oct. '69	120	121	b2.60
*5e	Feb. '70	120	121	b2.70
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	100¾	102	2.87
Provincial Gov't. Bonds				
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	91½	92½	3.86
3½	Aug. '49	94	96	3.86
3½	June '56	94	96	3.88
c4	Nov. '47	101	103	b3.18
c4½	Apr. '61	104	106	4.05
c5	Jan. '60	107	109	4.28
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	96	97½	3.29
3½	June '56	97	99	3.34
3½	Nov. '50	100	101½	3.30
c4½	Sept. '52	107	109	b2.80
c4½	Nov. '60	110½	112½	3.58
c5	Mar. '60	117½	119½	3.54
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	100	101	2.20
3	Apr. '48	99½	100¾	b2.81
3	Nov. '50	99	100	3.00
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.08
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.11
*4	June '62	110	112	3.20
*4½	June '50	109½	110½	3.12
*4½	Jan. '62	116½	118½	3.25
5	Oct. '48	111	112	3.04
*5	Dec. '60	121	123	3.35
5½	July '46	111	111¾	2.75
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	99¾	100¾	b2.83
3½	Feb. '53	100	101	b3.11
3½	Apr. '47	102½	103½	2.79
Prince Edward Island:				
4	Mar. '54	100	101½	3.84
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	97½	98½	3.28
3½	Mar. '48	98	99½	3.34
3½	Mar. '59	96	97½	3.70
4	Nov. '52	101	102½	
3½	Feb. '55	99	100¾	
4½	Aug. '58	102½	104½	
4½	Jan. '63	106½	108½	
Alberta:				
4	Dec. '54	..	63	
4½	Oct. '51	67	..	
4½	Oct. '56	61	65	
*5	Oct. '59	63½	67½	
c5½	Apr. '52	66	69	
6	Mar. '47	70	73	
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '57	99	103	
*4½	Jan. '51	105	108	
c4½	Oct. '53	105	108	
c5	Apr. '54	108	112	
5½	Feb. '45	103	107	
6	Feb. '47	106	110	
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	95	99	
c4½	Dec. '56	98	102	
*5	Dec. '59	101	105	
5½	Oct. '55	101	105	
6	Apr. '47	101	105	
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	79	82	
4	Nov. '60	78	81	
c4½	Oct. '51	86	90	
c4½	Mar. '60	84	88	
5	Aug. '58	87	91	
5½	Oct. '52	92	96	
6	Mar. '52	94	98	

*–Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b–Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c–Payable Can. & N.Y. a–Payable N.Y. †–Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d–Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e–Callable at a premium. ‡–N.Y. funds. ♦Calculated to 1956 average maturity.

Unlisted Stocks

Dec. 2, 1941

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

	Bid	Ask.
Industrials:		
Acme Farm., pf.	42½	46
Andian National	29½	31½
Anglo C. Tel., A	8	8¾
Atlas Steel	20½	22½
Barrymore, pfd.	30	..
Brant. Roof.	1¾	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	12½	15
Do., pfd.	70	..
B. C. Sugar	73½	76
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	111	114
Brown, pfd.	33	35½
Burns & Co., A	5	6½
Do., B	2½	3½
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
Can. Indust., A	168	..
Can. Ing. Rand	75	77
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	3	..
Can. Tube, 1st p	82	..
Chase, A. W., p.	18½	20
Claude Neon, p.	2½	3½
Colonial Steam.	31	35
Copeland Fl. un.	14	16
Colonial Realty.	2	..
Dunlop T. p. $25	22½	23½
Easy Wash. p $10	10	11½
Galt Grass, c.	9½	..
Goderich Elev.	6½	7½
Guelph Carp., c.	18	20
Gurney Fdry., p.	1½	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	14	15½
Hi'land Dairy, p	49	51½
Homewood San.	90	100
Inglis, John	4	5½
Ingram & Bell p	95	..
Kingst. Ship. un	33	..
Do., com.	5	6
Loblaw, Inc., c.	12	13½
Minn.&Ont. P. c	5	5½
M'row Screw, p.	104	105½
Do., com.	12½	..
Morrison Br. un	4	5
Moirs, Ltd.	19¾	21½
N. B. Tel., c.	10½	12½
Neilson, Wm. p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	56½	59
Ont. Tobacco, p.	18	20
Pac. C. Term. c.	..	7½
Prov. Paper, pf.	100½	102¾
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Ruddy, E. L., p.	21	24
Stand. Fuel, p.	52½	55¾
Stedman, pf. $50	57½	59½
Sutton Horsley	¾	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	42	..
Do., pfd.	66½	70
Un. F. Co-op.	2¾	3½
Un. Steel, A pf.	21½	24
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	124	132
Brockville Tr.	42	..
Capital Tr.	29½	32½
Comm. Fin., c.	4	..
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	43	..
Guaranty Trust.	100	103½
Guelph & O. $50	50	52½
Indust Mtge.	26	..
Lambton Loan	31	33
Midland Loan	14½	16
Premier Trust	40	43
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	51	56
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1¾	..
Traders Fin. A c	6	8
Do., A pfd.	70	73½
Trusts & Gr. new	37	40½
Victoria Trust	71½	75
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	355	375
Brit. Amer.	52	53½
Canadian Fire	81	84
Confed. 30% pd.	130	135
Cons. Fire Cas.	3¾	..
Continental L.	35	38
Crown, fully pd.	270	285
Dominion Fire	137	145
D. of Can. Gen.	116	120
Empire, 25% pd.	5	6
Excelsior 38% pd	71	74
Great-West Life.	195	205
Federal, 25% pd.	51½	..
Halifax Fire	16½	18
Imperial Life	270	280
Manufac. Life	218	224
Monarch Life	33	35
National Life	..	19
Sov. L. 25% pd.	12½	..
Sun Life	290	305
Tor. General	4½	5
Wellington Fire.	58	..
Western Assce.	43	46
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's, St. Cath., units	53	..
Loew's London p	3	3¾
Mansf. Theat. p	28	29½
Para., Kitch., p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c	8½	10
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	5	6
Inv. Found. un.	43	44½
Sec's. Hold., pf.	18½	20½
United Corp., A	21½	23½
Do., B	6	7½
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	..
Do., pfd.	102	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	103	105
Int. Util. $1.75 p	14½	..
Do., $3.50 pf.	35	..
Mtl. Isl. Pwr., p.	42	..
Nor. Ont. Pr. p.	72	75

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Dec. 2, 1941

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (old)	.03	.05
(new)	.08	.10
Amal K	.06½	.08
Anoki	..	.04
Aquarius	.18	.20
Arjon	.04	.05
Armistice	.08	.11
Argosy	.06	.08
Area	.03	.04
Athona (old)	.01	.02
(new)	.01½	.02½
Barb L	.02½	.03½
Brock	.08	.09
Cald B	.02	.03
Can Rad	.05	.07
Cent M	.02	.02½
Cheminis	.03	.04
Coin La	.02½	.03½
Cons Ch	.04	.06
Croscourt	.05	.07
Dayton	.01	.02
Delpine	.07	.10
Demp C	.01	.02
Desants (new)	.10	.13
Dona P	.01	.01½
E'ward	.04½	.06
Elmos	.03	.06
Franco	.25	.30
Galore	.00½	.01½
G'drock	.15½	.17½
Gilbec	.00½	.01
Hayes C	.04½	.05
Hoyle n	.15	.16
Hu PaP	.05	.07
Hutch L	.01½	.02
Keora	.01	.02
Kewag'a	.01½	.03
Kiena	.01½	.03
Kirk Ga	.00¾	.01½
Kirk To	.07	.09
Lacoma	.00½	.01
Laguerre	.29	.30
La Duf	.15	.16½
La Gen	.08½	.10½
Largold	.20	.23
Lw Pete	.14	..
Magn C	.72	.77
Magn L	.16	..
Marbenor	.22	.24
Mart B	.02	.03
Mascot	.17	.19
Mata Ca	.02¾	.03¾
Mata Co	.18	.21
McMar	.24	.26
Mof H n	.01½	.02½
Mooshla	.02	.03
Mosher	.07	.09
McMan	.01½	.02
Nat Mal	.34	.36
New Aug	.24	.27
Nick O	.70	.85
Norbeau	.15	.23
Northland (1940)	.04	.06
Norwin	.05	.06½
New Mal	..	.17
Newbec	.01	.02
New Rib	.00½	.01
Nu'lake	.10	.15
Oklend	.04½	.05½
O'L M	.03½	.04½
Opemiska	.04	.06
Orpit	.08	.10
Ossian	..	.01
Pascalis	.22	.25
Pontiac R (old)	.01½	.04
Pelangio	.01	.02½
Polaris	.01	.05
Propri'y	4.30	4.55
Presdor	.03½	.04
Queb M	.18	.20
Rahn L	..	.01½
Rand M	.14	.16
Red La	.01	.02
Ritoria	.02	.03
Rouge	.05	.06
S.A.G.A.	.80	1.00
Sachigo	4.00	4.25
Senore	.01	.03
Sepha	.10	.12
Shenango (new)	..	.16
Sheldon	.05½	.06½
Skynner	.01½	.02½
Smelers	..	.01
Springer	.18	.20
Stadac'a	.07	.10
Thomson	.10	.12
Tobico	..	.06
Union M	.03	.04
Wesley	.02½	.03½
Y Dav	.22	.25

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Dec. 2, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Dec. 2	Asked	Bid Nov. 25
▲†Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	10	..	10
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	71½	74½	72
B. C. Power	4½	'60	101	103	100½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	105½	107½	105½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	105½	107½	106
Do.	5	'64	103	105	103
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	101½	103½	101
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	102½	104½	101½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	100	102	100
*Do., A	3¾	'69	100½	102½	100
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	100	102	99
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	101½	103½	101½
Do.	5	'57	97	100	97½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	35	38	36½
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	101½	103½	101½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100	...	100
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	100	102	99½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	103½	105½	103½
Do.	3½	'73	101½	103½	101
Do.	3½	'63	102½	104½	102
†Mtl. Tramways.	5	'41	97	99	97½
†Do.	5	'55	69½	72½	69
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	103½	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102	104	101½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102	104	101½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101½	103½	101
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	94	97	94
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	102½
*Saguenay P.	4½	'66	107	...	107
♦Do., B	4½	66	105½	...	105½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103	105	103
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103	105	103
Do.	3½	'46	...	...	100½
Do.	4	'69	103	105	102½
Union Gas	4½	'50	102	...	102½
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	71½	74½	71½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	45	48	43
‡Wpg. El. ser. A.	5	'65	81½	84½	80½
Do., B	5	'65	66	69	64½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	74½	77½	73½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	74½	77½	73½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	...	101½
Do.	6	'54	98½	101½	98
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	103½	105½	103½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103	106	103
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101	103	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	95	98	94½
‡†Do.	7	'50	117	...	117
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	73½	76½	75
Burns & Co.	5	'58	72½	75½	72
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	96½	98½	96½
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Can. Steamships	5	'57	101	103	101
Can. Canners	4	'51	102½	...	102½
*Can. Int. Paper.	6	'49	105	107	105
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	97½	100½	96½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	97	100	91
C. P. R.	3½	'51	96	98	96
Do.	4	'49	99½	101½	99½
Do.	6	'42	100½	102½	100½
Col. Steamships	6	'54	100½	102½	99½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	78½	81½	76½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	102	104	102
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	97	...	95
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	104	107	103½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	97½	100½	97½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	81½	84½	82
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	101	...	100½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	82	95	83
Famous Players	4½	'51	99½	101½	99½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	102	...	102
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102	...	102
Galt Brass	5	'50	92	...	92
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	100	102	100
*Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	93½	96½	94
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	85	88	79½
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	103	105	102
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	...	102
Do.	6	'56	100	103	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'30	100½	102½	100½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	...	102
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	79	82	79
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	44	47	44
*Inter. P. Nfld.	4½	'68	90½	93½	90½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	44	47	44
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	105	107	105½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	91½	94½	91½
Do.	5	'61	71½	74½	71½
Legare	6	'61	89	92	88
Maple L. M.	3	'58	79½	82½	79
Man Sugar	5	'60	101	103	100½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	95	98	95½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	101½	103½	102
McCormicks	4	'52	96½	99½	96
Do.	4½	'52	104	...	103½
Mercury Mills	5	'39	95½	98½	95½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	98	101	98
†Do.	6	'49	99½	...	99½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

Dec. 2, 1941

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto)

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid Dec. 2	Asked	Bid Nov. 25
†Allens Tor. Th., p.	33½	35¾	33¾
Atlas steels, 7% pfd.	105	107	105
Brantford Roofing, c.	2.00	2.50	2.10
Brinton Peterboro Cpt.	40	..	39½
Brown Co., new com.	2.10	2.20	2.30
Can. Col. Airways	2½	3½	2½
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	24	26½	24½
Can. Mach., new c.	7½	..	6½
C.P.R. 4% pfd. (£ par)	2½	3½	2½
Cap. Wirecloth, p.	21¾	25	21½
Cawthra Apts., pfd.	2	2½	2
Comm. Life, 10% pd.	6½	7½	6½
Corrug. Paperbox, c.	.85	1.05	.80
Dom. Alloy & Steel, c.	.15	.40	.15
Do., pfd.	.15	.40	.15
Dom. Life, 70% pd.	175	195	175
Dover Industries	6½	6½	6
†Fort W., Hotel, units	44½	49½	44½
Galt Brass, com.	9½	10½	9½
Imperial Varnish, c.	9½	10½	9½
Indust. Accept., 5% p.	72½	76	72
London & West. Trusts	34¾	36½	34½
*Monarch Mtge. Inv. un.	.45	.55	.40
Murphy Paint, com.	9	9¾	9½
Do., pfd.	88½	90	88½
Nat. Hosiery, pfd.	.70	.90	.65
Do., pfd.	.85	1.05	.80
†N. Amer. Elevator, p.	76¾	..	76½
St. John Dry D., p.	99½	101½	99½
Seal-o-Sac	.80	.100	.75
Tip Top Tailors Inc., un.	12½	14	12¾
Traders Finance rts.	12½	13¾	12½
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.60	.90	.55
Wentworth Radio, p.	2½	3½	2½
West Can. Hydro, p.	10½	11½	10½
West. Life, 10% pd.	8½	9½	8½

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Dec. 2	Asked	Bid Nov. 25
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	97	99	..
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	89	92	89
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	89	92	83
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	55	58	55½
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101½	...	101½
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	83	86	83½
Price Bros.	5	'57	98½	101½	98½
Do.	4	'57	87½	90½	87½
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104½	...	104½
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	96	99	96
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	101½	...	101½
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	101½	103½	101½
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	93	96	92½
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	102½	104½	102
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97½	...	97
Sterling Coal	6	'45	99	101	98
Stop Shop	3	'47	58	61	57½
United Corp.	5	'53	93	96	93
*United Gas	5½	'48	104½	...	104½
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	99	...	99
†Western Grain	6	'49	65	68	65

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
°Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

Dec. 2, 1941

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	113.00	115.00	3.92
Hamilton	5	1950	109.25	112.25	3.35
Montreal	5	1945	91.00	94.00	7.10
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.65	107.15	2.50
†Quebec	5	1959	106.00	108.00	4.35
Saint John	5	1950	103.00	105.00	4.32
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.00	113.50	3.25
†Vancouver	5	1950	104.00	108.00	3.85
Winnipeg	5	1944	102.00	104.00	3.61

†Payable Can. & N.Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.16	2.36
Can. Amer. Trust	3.00	3.35
Can. Inter. Trust	4.00	4.75
Can. Invest. Fund	3.10	3.45
Corporate Investors	5.56	6.00
Trans-Canada	9.00	10.50

Annual Meetings

Company	Place
1941:	
Dec. 12—Walker-G. & W.	Walkerville
Dec. 16—Donnacona Paper*	Quebec
Dec. 16—Jas. Morrison Brass†	Toronto
Dec. 19—Montreal Apartments‡	Montreal
1942:	
Jan. 8—Provincial Bank	Montreal
Jan. 8—Royal Bank	Montreal
Jan. 12—Central Man. Mines	Winnipeg

*Class A shareholders. †Bondholders. ‡Adjourned.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Dec. 1	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	▲10c	2.65	..
Aunor Gold	16c	1.65	9.7
Beattie Gold	16c	1.03	15.5
Berens River	†3c	1.00	..
Bralorne	80c+40c	10.25	*11.6
Broulan Porc.	12c	.64	18.7
Buffalo Ankerite	▲30c	3.15	..
Bulolo Gold	3c	17.75	..
Can. Malartic	8c	.52	15.4
Cariboo Gold	16c+8c	1.90	*12.6
Central Patricia	16c+6c	1.49	*14.8
Chesterville	15c	1.70	..
Cochenour Willans	6c	.61	9.8
Coniagas	▲17½c	1.25	..
Coniaurum	16c	1.10	14.5
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1.50	39.25	*6.3
Delnite	▲6c	.67	..
Dome Mines	$2	18.00	11.1
East Malartic	▲20c	2.25	..
Falconbridge	20c	3.30	..
Francoeur Gold	▲4c	.40	..
Goldale	‡2c	.11	..
Gold Belt	▲2c	.23	..
Grandview	▲1½c	.16½	..
Hallnor	60c	3.50	17.1
Hard Rock	▲8c	.68	..
Hedley Mascot	8c	.45	17.8
Hollinger	65c+45c	10.63	*10.3
Howey Gold	▲4c	.21	..
Hudson Bay	$2	26.50	7.5
Inspiration	†2c	.35	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	32.00	6.2
Island Mountain	▲18c	1.25	..
Jason	†2c	.30	..
Kerr-Addison	▲35c	4.65	..
Kerr Lake	5c	.20	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+1c	.63	*17.4
Kootenay Belle	▲8c	.20	..
Lamaque Gold	40c+15c	3.85	*14.3
Lake Shore	$1.40	11.50	12.2
Leitch	8c	.45	17.8
Little Long Lac	▲20c	1.55	..
Macassa	32c+3c	3.20	*10.9
Madsen R. Lake	▲3c	.55	..
Malartic Gold	†10c	2.35	..
McGillivray Coal	‡3c+1c	.21	..
McKenzie Red L.	12c	1.05	11.4
Moneta	8c	.28	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	44.00	*6.8
MacLeod-Cockshutt	10c	1.97	..
Naybob Gold	4c	.24¼	..
Negus	†7½c	.45	..
Nipissing	15c	1.00	15
Noranda	$4	48.75	8.2
North Empire	▲40c	3.75	..
O'Brien Gold	10c	.93	..
Pamour Porc.	18c	1.01	17.8
Pato Cons.	20c+2c	3.15	*7
Pend Oreille	▲6c	1.60	..
Perron Gold	16c+9c	1.35	*18.5
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.05	19.5
Pickle Crow	40c	2.63	15.2
Placer Develop.	$1.20	9.00	13.3
Premier	11c	.65	16.9
Preston E. Dome	20c+10c	3.00	*10
Privateer Mines	12c+4c	.47	..
Quebec Gold	2c	.20	..
San Antonio	14c+6c	2.15	*9.3
Sheep Creek	16c	.85	18.8
Sherritt Gordon	▲5c	.86	..
Sigma Mines	▲30c	6.40	..
Siltbak Premier	16c	.73	21.8
Siscoe	▲8½c	.50	..
Sturgeon River	4c	.13¾	..
Sudbury Basin	▲5c	1.55	..
Sullivan Cons.	▲5½c	.65	..
Surf Inlet	▲2c	.10	..
Sylvanite Gold	28c	1.99	14
Teck-Hughes	40c	2.37	16.8
Toburn	12c+6c	1.20	*15
Upper Canada	▲11c	1.18	..
Ventures	▲20c	3.65	..
Waite Amulet	40c	4.50	..
Wendigo	3c	.16	..
Wright-Harg.	40c+20c	2.75	*21.8
Ymir Yankee	2c	.04¼	..

‡Paid in 1940. ▲Paid or declared payable in 1941 to date. *Yield including bonus. †Initial.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass, p.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Aluminum, com.	$2	Dec. 5	Nov. 15
Do., special	$2	Dec. 5	Nov. 15
Anglo Can. Oil	2c	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
Algoma Steel, pf.	$2.50	Jan 1	Dec. 15
Asbestos Corp.	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., bonus	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Amer. Cyan., A, B	†15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Do.,	‡$1.25	Dec. 17	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	†12½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Amal. Elec.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Argus Interests	4c	Jan. 22	Jan. 3
Assoc. Brew., c.	$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bk. of Nova Scotia	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Borden	†50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Beatty Bros., 2nd p.	$3.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone	$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Blue Top Brew., A	30c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Beattie Gold	4c	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Bright, T. G.	7½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., pref.	$1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Berens River	*3c	Dec. 18	Dec. 5
Brazilian Tr., ord.	40c	Dec. 22	Oct. 15
B. C. Power, A	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brazilian Tr., pfd.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
B. C. Elec. Pr. Gas p	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Burlington Steel	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Belding-Cort.	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bulolo Gold	$1.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 5
B. C. Elec., pref.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Canada Cycle	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., extra	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	$1.25	Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Can. Nor. Pwr.	■15c	Jan. 26	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	■$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Wire. Box, A	37½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., extra	12½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Celanese	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Do., extra	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Can. Bakeries, pfd.	$2.50	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Canadian Oil, pfd.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Catelli Food, pfd.	37c	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
Can. West'ghouse	■50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Canadian Fire	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Indemnity	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., extra	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Canada Packers	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. W. & Cable, A	■$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., B	■50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pef.	■$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Breweries, p.	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Elec.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Can. For. Inv., pfd.	$2	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Cariboo Gold	4c	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Do., bonus	1c	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Cel. of Amer. pfd.	†$1.75	Jan. 1/42	Dec. 16
Do., part. pfd.	†$3.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Cent. Pat. Gold	4c+1c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Chesterville L. L.	5c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Cons. D. Std. Sec. p	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Can. Oil, c. bonus	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Can. Forgings, A	37½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Canada Cement, pf.	$2.75	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Can. Malartic G.	2c	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
Cochenour W.	3c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Cockshutt Plow	25c	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Do.	25c	June 18/42	June 4
Comm. Alcohols, p.	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Confed. Amuse, pfd.	$4	Dec. 19	Nov. 29
Can. Cr. Stone	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Can. Malting	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., extra	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Confederation Life	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Canada Bud	20c	Dec. 11	Dec. 5
Canada Dry	†15c	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Do., extra	†40c	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Cons. Bakeries	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Can. Cottons	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Can. Canners	12½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 1st pref.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., participating	5c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., participating	5c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Converters	50c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Chartered Trusts	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Coniaurum Mines	4c	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
Cons. Smelters	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 3
Do., bonus	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 3
Dunlop Tire	50c	Dec 20	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	62½c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
David & Frere, A	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Delnite Mines	3c	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Distillers Seag., c.	55½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Dom. Woollens, pfd.	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dom. Foundries, c.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., extra	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Dome Mines	■50c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dom. Glass	■$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	■$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dom. Textiles	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Electrolux	†20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Eng. Electric, A	62½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Famous Players	25c	Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Foundation Co.	25c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do., extra	25c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Four Star Pete.	1c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Ford Motor, A, B	25c	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Falconbridge N.	5c	Dec. 20	Nov. 14
Fanny Farmer	†37½c	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Do., extra	†25c	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Gatineau Pwr.	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., 5% pref.	$1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., 5½% pref.	$1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Gt. Lakes P. A, B, p	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Greening Wire	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Grey & B. Trust	1%	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Do., extra	¼%	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Growers' Wine	5c	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Hard Rock G.	3c	Dec. 23	Dec. 9
Hinde & Dauch	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Hudson Bay M.	$1	Dec. 17	Nov. 28
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	$1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Huron & E. Mtg.	1%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Hamilton Cotton	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
H. Smith Pap., pfd.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Honey Dew	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Inter. Nickel, c.	†50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Inter. Nickel, pref.	†$1.75	Feb. [illegible]	Jan. 3
Inter. C. Baking	$1.50	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 2
Inter. Paints, pfd.	$1	Jan. 12	Dec. 12
Do., arrears	25c	Jan. 12	Dec. 12
Inter. Power, pfd.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., arrears	$1.25	Dec. 29	Dec. 10
Island Mtn. M.	10c	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Indust. Accept., A	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Do., pref.	$1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Imperial Tob., ord.	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Indust. Mtge. & Tr.	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Kerr Addison	8c	Dec. 29	Dec. 6
Kerr Lake M.	†5c	Dec. 17	Dec. 3
Lake Shore M.	35c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Landed Banking	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Langley's, pref.	■50c	Dec. 12	Dec. 3
Lang, J. A.	17½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Lamaque Gold	■10c+5c	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
Little Long Lac	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Louisiana Land	†10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Modern Containers	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., extra	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Malartic Goldfields	5c	Dec. 22	Nov. 29
Montreal Cottons	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	31¼c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Mitchell, Robt.	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
McIntyre Porc., ex.	$1.11	Jan. 2	Nov. 1
McKen. R. Lake	3c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Melchers Dist., p.	30c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Mtl. Ref. & Stor., p.	$1.25	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Macassa Mines	8c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., extra	3c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
MacKinnon Stl., p.	$1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
McManus Pete.	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
Do., pref.	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
McColl-Fron., pfd.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Moore Corp.	55½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do., bonus	66½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do., pref. A, B	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Nat. Breweries	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	43c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
N. S. Light & Pr., o.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Negus Mines	2½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	38c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Noranda Mines	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Nipissing Mines	■15c	Dec. 11	Nov. 15
Nat. Biscuit, pfd.	†$1.75	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
North. Empire M.	20c	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., extra	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ottawa L. & Pr.	15c	Jan. 2	Nov. 25
Do., pref.	$1.25	Jan. 2	Nov. 25
Power Corp.	■15c	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	■$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	■75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Price Bros., pfd.	$1.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Page-Hersey	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pickle Crow	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Placer Dev.	60c	Dec. 23	Dec. 5
Proprietary Mines	8c	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Perron Gold	■4c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Do., extra	■6c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Pioneer Gold	10c	Jan. 2	Nov. 29
Preston E. Dome	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Paton Mfg.	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Quebec Gold	2c	Dec. 15	Dec 1
Reliance Grain, p.	$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., arrears	$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Remington Rand	†25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Real Est. Loan	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Robin, J. & Whit, p.	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Russell Indust.	20c	Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Sigma Mines	30c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Simon & Sons	15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
St. Law. Corp., A p.	■25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do., arrears	■$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
South Can. Pwr.	20c	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Do., pref.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Sovereign Life	5%	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	■75c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do., arrears	■$1.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Securities Hold., pf.	65c	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Shawinigan W.	22c	Nov. 25	Oct. 24
Sherritt Gordon	5c	Dec. 15	Oct. 31
Stedman Bros.	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Supersilk Hos., pfd.	$2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Siscoe Gold	2c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Sylvanite Gold	7c	Dec. 27	Nov. 8
Sher. Williams, pf.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Sudbury Basin M.	2½c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Toronto Elev., pref.	66c	Dec. 6	Nov. 25
Tor. Gen. Trusts	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Trans Can. Shs. A	0.239	Dec. 1	Coup. 17
Teck-Hughes	■10c	Feb. 2	Jan 9
Un. Gold Eq., st. c.	6c	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Un. Bond & Share	15c	Jan. 15/42	Dec. 30
United Fuel, p. A	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Gas	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Upper Can. Mines	3c	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
United Corp, B	*25c	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Ventures	■10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
West Koot. Pr., pfd.	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
West. Can. Hydro	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., pref.	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Weston, Geo., c.	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Wilsils	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Waite Amulet M.	20c	Dec. 10	Nov. 15
Walker-Good.	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Do., pref.	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Wr.-Hargreaves	10c	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
Do., extra	5c	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
Walkerville Brew.	5c	Dec. 8	Nov. 27

†Payable in U. S. funds.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. *Initial.
‡Payable in new 5% pref. stock, in ratio of 1 pref. sh. for each 8 sh. A or B. Fractional shs. to be paid in cash.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its banking house, No. 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the ninth day of December next.

The chair will be taken at 11 o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

By order of the Board.

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th October, 1941.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the tenth day of December, 1941, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1941.

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 1, 1941.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held November 26th, 1941, a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1942, subject to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of the Dominion Government, to Shareholders of record December 16th, 1941

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

By order of the Board,

W. E. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, December 1st, 1941.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND No. 73

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1941, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 31st day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
November 28th, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters percent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1941.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1941.

Subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board the above Dividends will be paid on Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, the 15th day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 25th November, 1941.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record the close of business December 15th, 1941.

By order of the Board,

F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited

Common Dividend No. 17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the company on November 24th, 1941, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1941.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., November 26, 1941.

Hard Rock Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 5
(Interim)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim Dividend of three per cent. (i.e. 3c per share) on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable December 23rd, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business December 9th, 1941.

By order of the Board.

W. S. WALTON,
Secretary.

November 26th, 1941.

Delnite Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

To SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS:

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 4

TAKE NOTICE that an interim Dividend of 3% (i.e. three cents per share) on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared as Dividend No. 4.

Such Dividend will be payable December 30th, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business December 8th, 1941.

In the case of Share Warrants such Dividend will be payable on or after December 30th, 1941, in respect of the shares specified therein, upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 4 accompanied by requisite evidence that the coupon holder is domiciled and resident outside of Ontario, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

W. S. WALTON,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 28th, 1941.

The Hamilton Cotton Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company together with $1.25 per share against the outstanding Dividend arrears on the Preferred Shares be paid on January 2nd, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 15th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN BOWSTEAD,
Secretary.

Hamilton, November 27th, 1941.

The Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company Limited

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 4

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of .05c (five cents) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of The Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company Limited, payable December 30th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1941.

By order of the Board.

E. V. OAG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, November 27th, 1941.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share for the Quarter ending December 31, 1941, together with an extra Dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share, making a total of fifty (50c) cents per share, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, payable January 20, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 27, 1941.

Central Patricia Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 22
EXTRA DIVIDEND No. 14

A dividend of 4c per share, and an extra dividend of 1c per share, making 5c per share in all, Canadian Funds, have been declared by the Directors on the capital stock of the company, payable the 2nd day of January, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1941.

Dated at Toronto this 29th day of November, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

C. R. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Sec.-Treas.

PROPRIETARY Mines Limited

DIVIDEND No. 2

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian Funds on December 30th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. INGRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.,
December 1st, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable **FRIDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY** next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1941.

By order of the Board.

Walter F. Watkins,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 19th, 1941.

Anglo-Canadian Oil Company LIMITED

Interim Dividend Notice

DIVIDEND No. 2

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of two cents per share will be paid by the Anglo-Canadian Oil Company Limited on or after the 20th day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record as of the 4th day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 24th day of November, 1941.

W. L. PEAKER,
Secretary.

REGISTRAR
The Trusts and Guarantee Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta

Securities Holding Corporation Limited

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Disbursement of Sixty-Five Cents per share has been declared upon the outstanding preference shares of the Company, payable on the 2nd day of January, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1941.

By order of the Board.

F. T. LARGE,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 27th, 1941.

Borden's

COMMON DIVIDEND
No. 127

The final dividend for the year 1941 of fifty cents (50¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable December 20, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 8, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOETZEL, *Treasurer*

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company

218th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share for the current quarter ending 31st December, 1941, has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on the 2nd January, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. MAIN, Manager.

London, Ontario,
25th November, 1941.

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

1401 McGill College Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada

December 1, 1941.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the following dividends:

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock.

One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, which shall be deemed to be for the three months period from October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941, payable December 31, 1941 to holders of record at the close of business December 16, 1941.

Common Stock

Twenty-five cents (25c) per share in respect of the fourth quarter of 1941; and, in addition, an extra dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share, payable December 31, 1941 to holders of record at the close of business December 16, 1941.

H. BLANCKE,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

DATED at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, 1941.

Argus Interests LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four cents (4c) per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company payable in Canadian Funds on January 22nd, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 3rd, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

J. INGRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

80 King Street West,
Toronto, Ont.
December 1st, 1941.

Distillers Sell Stock Under Schwengel Option

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Ltd. advise the Schwengel option has been exercised with respect to an additional 125 common shares for which the company has received payment of $22 a share, Canadian currency. This brings the total number of shares outstanding to 1,753,270.

Week in Wheat

Bars Now Nearly Down On Wheat Deliveries

Nearly All Delivery Points Now Declared Open — Sees Total Deliverable Wheat Under 222 Million Bushels

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Quota restrictions on delivery of wheat by western farmers have all but disappeared in western Canada. During the past week the Canadian Wheat Board has continued to declare additional lists of stations as open delivery points, and by Monday out of 2,128 shipping points in western Canada 1,903 were so classified.

At 189 points farmers were restricted to 15 bushels per acre, and at 36 points the limit was 20 bushels per acre. Before the crop year opened the Dominion government had ruled that total wheat deliveries by farmers during the crop year must not exceed 222 million bushels for western Canada, something less than half the quantity which had been delivered during the previous year.

It is now taken for granted that this ruling will not prevent any farmer from disposing of all his wheat during the crop year.

Partly because wheat acreage was restricted under the government plan for subsidizing the transfer of former wheat acreage to other crops or to coarse grains, but more importantly because of poor crop production, the total quantity of deliverable wheat for western Canada will fall below 222 million bushels.

This freedom of delivery is highly important to that limited number of farmers, principally in Manitoba, who did succeed in producing large wheat crops in 1941. Some of these had 40 bushels to the acre or more. Because other farmers, including most of those in Alberta and Saskatchewan, had small crops, these farmers will be able to dispose of all their wheat, perhaps twice as much as would have been permitted to them had good crops prevailed generally throughout the west.

* * *

End Car Restrictions

The Canadian Wheat Board, on account of improvement in the storage situation, has lifted restrictions on the supply of railway cars to different shipping points.

Some time ago the Board suspended arrangements formerly in effect by which the railway cars supplied to any shipping point for wheat were rationed between different elevators. It continued, however, to insist that the railways should only supply cars to those points where relief from congestion was necessary in order to make room for additional shipments farmers might be authorized to make under the delivery quota applicable to them.

It will now be left to the elevator companies to apply for cars for moving such grain as they decide upon, as they may have room in terminal elevator for further deliveries in the country, or to get forward grain that may require conditioning in terminal elevators.

* * *

Half to Wheat Board

Considerably more than half the daily deliveries of wheat in western Canada are going to the Canadian Wheat Board. The open market provides some margin, although except on low grade wheat, a comparatively small one, over Wheat Board initial payments, so far as shipping points are concerned in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, however, the advantage tends to be with the Wheat Board basis. Open market prices at local points are based on freight rates to the head of the lakes. The Board, however, bases its payments in Alberta on the freight rates to Vancouver, which are lower by various amounts up to six cents a bushel.

It appears to be the case that most farmers will take a chance on Wheat Board participation certificates ultimately having a value by choosing the Board instead of the open market when the differential in favor of the latter is not more than three cents a bushel. Beyond that point most of them are not likely to go, although a limited number of farmers will continue to prefer the Wheat Board even when the differential is considerably higher.

* * *

Still Capacity Unused

An interesting fact above the grain situation is that neither country elevators nor terminals have yet been used to the full extent of their capacity, in spite of the apparent need for the building of large additional storage space by means of annexes to country and terminal elevators, carried on during the past crop year. There has always been a considerable margin of unused space, due both to the fact that the 1941 crop was small, and the fact that eastern elevators have been refilled with grain as rapidly as space was made available by transatlantic shipments.

When navigation closes there will be some considerable space left available at the head of lakes by reason of the 50 million bushels additional storage provided in annexes there. Room there will probably be completely filled during the winter.

* * *

Advantage For B. C.

British Columbia farmers who buy feed grain have been put in a remarkably favorable position by the government policy of freight assistance on the movement of such grain to the Pacific Coast. Eastern farmers have the freight paid for them on feed grain from the head of the lakes, and the practical effect of that policy is to make the price of such grains practically uniform from Port Arthur to Halifax.

A similar benefit might have been extended to farmers on the Pacific Coast had the government decided to absorb the difference between export and domestic freight rates on grain shipped to the Pacific Coast. The government, however, has gone considerably farther and has agreed to absorb the whole freight rate on feed grain from Calgary or Edmonton, or from points having similar freight rates, when shipped to the Pacific Coast, and supplied by dealers to farmers at prices which give the benefit of the freight rate concession to purchasers.

In effect that should make the cost of such grain to British Columbia farmers less than to eastern farmers by amounts up to 8 cents a bushel on oats, and 14 cents a bushel on barley, always providing that Alberta farmers will have any considerable quantities of such grain to spare.

* * *

Extend Benefit to Corn

The new freight policy is also to result in the movement of some considerable quantities of Manitoba corn to the Pacific Coast. Corn was not included in the western grains on which free freight to eastern Canada was made available. Presumably this exception was made on account of objections to be expected from Ontario corn producers. But the government has persuaded the railways to make a lower freight rate on corn than was formerly in effect from Manitoba to British Columbia points, and the government will absorb that part of such rate which accrues west of Calgary or Edmonton. The quantity of Manitoba corn so to be moved may exceed 200,000 bushels.

Hugh MacKay Elected to Eastern Trust Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Eastern Trust Co. of Halifax announces that Hugh MacKay has been elected a member of the advisory committee of the Saint John branch. Mr. MacKay is head of the investment banking firm of W. C. Pitfield & Co. and also is leader of the official opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature.

Wheat Prices

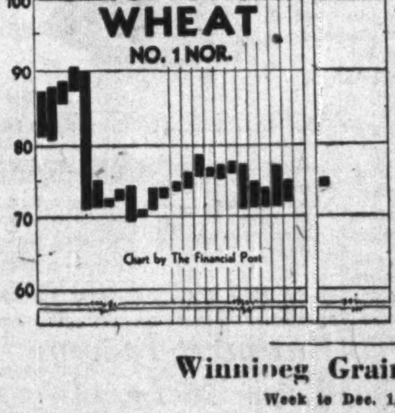


Chart by The Financial Post

Cash Quotations

For Week

Wheat:	High Dec.	Low 1	High Prev.	Low Week
1 Hard	.75⅛	.74⅜	.74⅞	.72⅝
1 Nor.	.75⅛	.74⅜	.74⅞	.72⅝
2 Nor.	.71⅞	.71⅛	.71	.69⅝
3 Nor.	.69½	.68¾	.69	.67⅝
4 Nor.	.68⅜	.67⅞	.68⅛	.66⅝
5 Wheat	.65⅞	.65⅛	.65⅛	.63⅞
6 Wheat	.64⅜	.63⅝	.63⅝	.62⅜
Feed	.59⅞	.59⅛	.59⅛	.57⅞
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.45⅜	.44⅛	.44¼	.43⅝
3 C. W.	.42⅝	.41⅝	.41¾	.41⅛
Barley:				
1 Feed	.55⅜	.54	.54	.52⅝
2 Feed	.54⅜	.53	.53	.51¾
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.52⅜	1.49¾	1.52¾	1.48½
2 C. W.	1.48⅝	1.45¾	1.48¾	1.44½
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.58⅜	.57⅜	.58¾	.57

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Dec. 1, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1941 High	Low		Open Nov. 25	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.79	.72½	Dec.	.74⅜	.74⅞	.74⅛	.74⅞	.73
.82⅝	.76¼	May	.77⅞	.78½	.77⅜	.78½	.77¼
.79¾	.77⅝	July	.78⅞	.79⅝	.78⅞	.79⅝	.78⅞
		Oats					
.48½	.35⅛	Dec.	.44½	.45⅜	.43⅞	.45⅛	.33⅛
.47⅞	.38⅛	May	.45½	.46¼	.44¾	.46	.32⅝
.45⅛	.43⅛	July	.44½	.45½	.43⅞	.45½	.31⅝
		Barley					
.61⅜	.46¼	Dec.	.58	.59½	.57⅝	.59⅜	.42⅞
.61¼	.49⅝	May	.59⅛	.61	.58½	.60½	.43⅛
.60	.55⅛	July	.58	.60	.57⅝	.59⅝	.41⅞
		Flax					
1.63	1.40½	Dec.	1.51⅝	1.53¼	1.49¾	1.52⅜	1.28½
1.64½	1.40¼	May	1.55	1.56⅞	1.52⅞	1.56⅝	1.33⅜
1.57	1.48	July	1.54¼	1.57	1.53½	1.57	1.34¾
		Rye					
.66	.50¾	Dec.	.58⅛	.58⅝	.57⅝	.58⅝	.46¼
.67⅜	.51¾	May	.61½	.62¼	.60⅞	.62	.49½
.63	.60⅜	July	.61¾	.62¼	.61½	.62¼	....

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Week in Mining

Malartic Output Pointed Toward Million a Month

Prospects Bright for Production Increases at Each of Area's Mines With Biggest Boost Anticipated at Malartic Gold Fields

A substantial increase in production is in prospect for the Malartic area which may eventually bring output to perhaps twice the current level or to around $1 million a month.

Mill capacity at Malartic Gold Fields is being lifted from 650 to 1,000 tons daily, based on ore developed in the original mine, but development of the new western section may allow an eventual expansion to 2,500 tons daily, it is suggested. Sinking a new five-compartment shaft for the west area is in progress.

At East Malartic Mines, monthly output at around $225,000 has been below objective average and it is hoped to lift production to $300,000 monthly. There is plenty of ore to justify this rate and mechanical difficulties are being overcome. Monthly output at Sladen has been running $70,000 monthly treating a $3.25 grade of ore. Drilling to depth indicates large tonnages of $5-$6 ore and an upturn in production there appears quite possible. An increase in mill capacity from 750 to 1,000 tons daily went into effect at Canadian Malartic on Oct. 8. Output following this may be close to $125,000 a month.

"Other Revenue" Helps

While shares of Kirkland Lake gold mining companies have been hit by the strike, it is interesting to note that some companies are not affected as much as others. Two companies have important outside revenue which tends to offset the effects of the strike.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, for instance, secures half its net profit in dividends from its subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines. Lamaque, of course, has not been affected by the strike.

Sylvanite, too, continues to receive regular income from its subsidiary, Delnite Mines, operating in the Porcupine area. Even if other revenue were cut off entirely, it appears likely both Teck-Hughes and Sylvanite might continue paying dividends out of revenue from subsidiaries.

* * *

Membership Drive

A drive for new members is being put on by the Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association under its president, George A. MacMillan. By the time of the association's annual convention in February, it is hoped to have an active membership of 4,000.

Under George A. MacMillan the association has been "fighting the battle of the prospector and developer." Representatives have been appointed in northern areas to further the present drive for greater membership.

* * *

Laguerre Shaft Down

Shaft sinking has been completed at Laguerre Gold Mines, Larder Lake area, and lateral work has commenced. It is expected driving will be into the ore zone at the 250-ft. level shortly.

Work at the property has been retarded due to the difficulty of securing experienced mining men. Finances for present work are being supplied in large part by Anglo-Huronian.

* * *

Lead Supplies Short

When metals first began to run short in the United States, lead was perhaps the only non-ferrous metal for which there were adequate supplies. Fabricators at that time began substituting lead for other metals. Now, however, lead is rapidly becoming as scarce as other metals.

At the end of October, lead stocks showed a drop of 2,413 tons from the end of the previous month, touching a new low at 10,735 tons. Based on estimated consumption of 80,000 tons a month, supplies on hand were sufficient for only four days' requirements.

Refinery shipments of lead in October were 43,537 tons against 47,093 tons the preceding month. Actual lead production was 41,127 tons the lowest since April, 1940. These factors suggest further restrictions will be necessary on peacetime uses of lead. Already, these have begun to appear with the use of lead for tin foil banned in the United States. It is also expected that a new effort will be made to increase supplies of lead. Some lead is already being purchased from Canada and it appears likely the United States may try to increase supplies being secured from this country.

75 Royalties Qualified For Sale in Ontario

A total of 75 royalties—covering 60 Alberta oil wells—have been qualified for sale in Ontario to date, according to an announcement of the Ontario Securities Commission.

Of the 60 Alberta wells mentioned, 41 are in the producing category with the balance "drillers."

Of wells in the drilling category, majority are located in Turner Valley although other structures, such as Clearwater, Princeville, Vermilion and Twin River, are represented. Bulk of the Turner Valley "drillers" are located in the north end where development is now concentrating.

Spread 25% on Cost

Under present Ontario regulations, oil royalties must not be sold to the public at more than a fixed maximum set by the Ontario Securities Commission. Under present requirements, maximum allows a spread of 20% on the sale price or 25% of the cost price.

After all money for a well is paid in, it is possible to secure consent of the Ontario Securities Commission for secondary trading with the maximum sale price to the public lifted. This allows a secondary market in drilling wells as well as producers.

Bulk of the royalties qualified for sale in Ontario fall in the "net preferred" category but some gross royalties and a few deferred royalties are also listed.

Details on royalties qualified in Ontario are as follows:

Royalties on Drilling Wells

Name	Royalty type	Max. initial price to pub.
Atlas-Brit. Dom. 2	Net pref.	*$4,000
Atlas Royalties 1	Net pref.	*4,375
Clear Oils 1	Cl. A. pref.	1,375
Conestoga No. 1	Net pref.	1,500
Drillers & Prod. 3	Net pref.	4,250
Harris 3 Cl. A	Net pref.	3,750
Gem Royalties	Net pref.	4,050
Inland Dev. (No. 1)	Net pref.	3,750
Major Oil 4	Net pref.	*4,050
Major Oil 4	Gross	*
Major Oil 6	Net pref.	4,375
Major Oil 7	Net pref.	4,375
Major Oil 8	Net pref.	4,375
Major Oil 9	Net pref.	4,375
Miracle Roy. 2	Net pref.	*
Miracle Roy. 2	Gross	*
Northend Pete. 1	Net pref.	*4,375
Northend Pete. 2	Net pref.	4,375
Princeville Pete. 1	Net pref.	1,150
Sentinel Oils 1	Net pref. Cl.A	3,500
Verm. Frn. Trust 2	Gross	*
West. Dr. Tw. Riv. 4	Gross	1,500

*Free selling or secondary market allowed now.

Royalties on Producers

Name:	Royalty type
Ace Oils net oper. trust	Net
Ace Royalties 1	Gross
Alta. Oil Incomes 1	Net preferred
Alta. Oil Incomes 1	Gross
Alta. Oil Incomes 1	Deferred
Alta. Oil Incomes 2	Net preferred
Alta. Oil Incomes 2	Gross
Alta. Oil Incomes 2	Deferred
Alta. Pac. Royalties 1	Net preferred
Allied Royalties 1	Net preferred
Argus Royalties 2 Trust	Net preferred
Arrow Oils 1	Net
Arrow Oils 1	Gross
Arrow Oils 2	Net
Arrow Oils 2	Gross
Brown 2	Gross
Crest Royalties	Net preferred
D. & D. Royalties	Net preferred
Davies Pete. 1	Gross
Davies Pete. 4	Net preferred
Davies No. 5 Roy. Trust	Net preferred
Davies Roy. Trust, M. J.	Gross
Deep Oils 1	Gross
Frontier 1	Gross
Harris 2	Net preferred
Harris 2	Gross
Independent Royalties 1	Net preferred
Independent Royalties 1	Gross
Major Oil 1	Net preferred
Major Oil 2	Net preferred
Major Oil 2	Gross
Major Oil 3	Net preferred
Major Oil 3	Gross
Miracle Royalties 1	Net preferred
Miracle Royalties 1	Net deferred
Miracle Royalties 1	Gross
Oilfield Development 1	Net preferred
Okalta Oils 10	Net preferred
Regal Royalties	Net preferred
Renown Royalties	Net preferred
Royal Canadian 1	Gross
Royal Canadian 2	Gross
Southwest Pete. Roy. Trust	Gross
Sunset 1	Gross
Sunset 2	Gross
Twin Valley Oil 1	Gross
Twin Valley Oil 2	Gross
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Vulcan Brown Pete. 1	Net preferred
Vulcan Brown Pete. 1	Gross
Winalta 1	Net preferred
York 1	Gross
York 2	Gross

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About Quarter of Miners In Kirkland Camp Back

With the Kirkland Lake strike now over two weeks old, there are indications that the grip of the C.I.O. affiliate, the Kirkland Lake Mine and Mill Workers' Union, is slackening on the miners and community of Kirkland Lake.

Mines are still operating. The Ottawa intervention promised by the union has not taken place. Some are clearly beginning to lose faith in the union's assurances that the mines would give in.

Teck Township elections this week showed the anti-C.I.O. forces are in considerable strength. The election—fought on the union recognition question—resulted in two members being elected who oppose the union against three members favoring the union. Reeve R. J. Carter, who has advocated union recognition strongly, was re-elected but his opponent Mrs. Anne Shipley received nearly as many votes.

76% of Voters Turn Out

In the previous council all but one member of the council was strongly pro-union. Of 8,600 entitled to vote, 6,500 or 76% cast a vote this year against less than 40% last year.

More miners have continued to trickle back to work with some 1,126 now back on the job, leaving an estimated 2,800 out on strike. Mine officials state that many of the men returning to work are union members. A statement by the mines early this week on this point is as follows:

> "Assuming that men who did not return to work for the first few days of the strike were union men, it is evident that many union members have now returned during the past week or 10 days. It is definitely known that a good many union men are back at work, inasmuch as they stated they had been members and they had union buttons. This lends support to the mines' previous statements that many men would like to come back to work, but, as they have stated to the mines managers, they are not fully satisfied yet that their families, or themselves, would not be subjected to intimidation or persecution.
>
> "It is significant that 30 more men are back at work on the first day after the assembling of union leaders from different parts of the country, and the impression that it undoubtedly was intended to have on the men. It would appear that many men realize that the conditions of work, hours, pay and other factors are not the issues that caused the strike, but that it is only the union's effort to gain supremacy over the men."

Community Settles Down

A letter forwarded from the Workers' Council of Wright-Hargreaves Mines to the Attorney-General of Ontario wishes

> "to express our appreciation of the improved conditions in this locality since the Provincial Police took charge of the situation.
>
> "Previous to their arrival we were, and most of us still are, living on the mine property, due to threats of personal violence. In view of these threats that are still being made against our wives, families and property, we sincerely hope that this protection will be continued until this labor question is settled."

Strike Finds Some Support

In an effort to widen C.I.O. backing of the Kirkland Lake strike, a conference of heads of C.I.O. affiliates across Canada was held in Kirkland Lake on Saturday. Before the conference, it had been suggested that C.I.O. workers across Canada might donate a day's pay as a strike fund for Kirkland Lake's striking miners. No mention was made of this after conference but it was stated that $20,000 was being provided by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and that the Ford Windsor local of the United Automobile Workers was contributing $1,000. These two sums, it is estimated, would be about the equivalent of nine hours' pay for the striking miners.

Week in Oils

North Wells Best

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Turner Valley's recently completed north extension tests lead the field under the December allowable schedule, issued by the Conservation Board this week. The two most northerly producers in the field, Major Oil Investments No. 2 and Major Oil Investments No. 3, are tied for first place, with daily quotas of 900 bbls. The allotment for Major No. 3, however, is a temporary quota subject to revision after completion of testing. It is expected that the revised allowable will be around 1,000 bbls.

The two major wells are followed in the December schedule by extension producer Miracle Royalties No. 1, with a daily allotment of 854 bbls., by extension producer Ace Royalties No. 1, with 695 bbls., and by Home Millarville Nos. 2 and 7 with 638 bbls. and 651 bbls. respectively.

Northwest Hudson Bay No. 6, most southerly producer in the field, and Alberta Oil Incomes No. 2, in the north extension, are tied for next place with quotas of 555 bbls. The recently completed north well, Royalite No. 58, stands next with a temporary quota of 504 bbls., this also being subject to revision after testing has been completed.

* * *

Total Allowable Same

The December allotment totals 806,000 bbls. (26,000 bbls. per day), and is made up of a conservation allotment of 511,500 bbls., a war emergency allotment of 289,633 bbls., and an allowance of 4,867 bbls. (157 bbls. per day) for shallow wells, naphtha production and anticipated production from new wells not provided for in the schedule.

As has been the case in recent previous months, actual December production is expected to exceed the allotment, due to amount of production from new wells assigned "temporary quotas" and from wells newly completed or to be completed during December.

* * *

Inland Resumes

Further swelling the wave of activity in the north Turner Valley extension area, the Inland Development Co. has announced arrangements for resumption of drilling at Inland-Sarcee No. 1 well, and that arrangements are being completed for a new test to be known as Inland-Ontario No. 1.

Inland-Sarcee No. 1, located on the Sarcee Indian Reserve in L.S.D. 2 4-23-4w5, spudded in a year ago and was carried to present depth of 1,240 ft. with cable tools. The site was selected by geologist J. O. G. Sanderson, who reported that the Turner Valley Madison lime body could be expected between 6,300 and 7,000 ft. This authority's view was supported by Dominion Government geologist G. S. Hume, whose published reports and cross sections showed the limestone at reasonable depths underlying the west half of the Sarcee Reserve.

* * *

New Interest to Rescue

Despite these favorable views, however, backers of the important extension venture found financing difficult, and drilling was temporarily suspended in January of this year. During the past few months, however, new and successful completions have pushed the proven area of Turner Valley northward, limelighted the north extension, and started a wave of development that has rolled even two miles further north than the Inland-Sarcee test. The great increase in public regard for possibilities of the extension area has revised the financing picture for the Inland sponsors.

Drilling contract for completion of Inland-Sarcee has been arranged with Calmont Oils. One of the Calmont heavy duty rotary rigs will be used. The rig has been assembled and will be shifted to the well-site immediately. Drilling to completion has been financed through four Toronto Royalty Dealers, A. K. G. Reid and associates, Batten Ross & Co., Lampard, Francis & Company, and Brown & Company.

The second test, Inland-Ontario No. 1, has been staked by Geologist Sanderson in L.S.D. 4 9-23-4w5th, a mile north of the Inland-Sarcee test and half a mile due south of the Major Oil Investments No. 11 test. It will likely be drilled under contract by Calmont Oils, with financing arranged through the Toronto backers of Inland-Sarcee.

* * *

Completions Important

Turner Valley crude oil production in the week ended 8 a.m. Nov. 24, averaged 27,688 bbls. per day—an increase of 817 bbls. per day over the average during the week ended 8 a.m. Nov. 17 (26,871 bbls.), and an increase of 1,830 bbls. over the average during the week ended 8 a.m. Nov. 10 (25,858 bbls.). Limestone Crude oilwells accounted for all but about 70 bbls. per day, which was the approximate daily average yield from the naphtha-gas and shallow wells.

The steady increase in oil output since the beginning of the month is due primarily to the steady gain in output from the field's latest crop of completions. The production from these completions necessarily varies from day to day as acidizing or testing proceeds but there is every reason to believe that the average completion production from 8 a.m. Nov. 24, to the end of the month was equal or better than the heavy yield shown in the latest week of record, indicating that the daily average production for the full month of November will be around 1,000 bbls, in excess of the 26,000 bbl. field allotment.

Company Reports

Sherbrooke Trust

Net profits of Sherbrooke Trust Co., Sherbrooke, Que., were reduced nearly $12,000 partly as a result of higher taxes. Operating profits were also lower in the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, than in the preceding period by about $2,400.

In presenting the annual report, Chenier Picard, president, stated the company's holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds were a little more than double the total of a year ago.

Liquid assets increased by over $50,000, while declines were shown in other investments. Total of deposits and debentures outstanding was reduced some $33,000, largely as a result of withdrawals for the War Loan and Victory Loan subscriptions.

Earnings Record

Year:	Paid-up Capital & Reserves $	Net Profit $	Div. Rate $	Rate earned per Sh. $
1937	508,500	34,970	6	11.65
1938	524,500	36,024	6	12.01
1939	538,000	35,044	6	11.68
1940	539,000	29,859	6	9.95
1941	534,151	18,036	6	6.01

Liabilities to Public
As at Sept. 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Debentures	248,694	289,969
Deposits	1,457,125	1,448,736
	1,705,819	1,738,705
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	926,920	871,310
Mortgages	1,246,198	1,308,225
Other net assets	126,518	160,701
	2,299,636	2,340,236
Estates, etc.	3,963,425	4,104,154

Bathurst Income Tops '40 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bathurst Power & Paper Co.'s earnings for the current year are estimated unofficially at around $2.50 a share. This contrasts with $1.97 a share in 1940.

Operations of the company are continuing on a capacity basis. Consideration is being given by the management to further diversification of production which has proved an important factor in increasing income.

Oil Offering Sheet May Be Changed

Serious consideration is being given to a change in the "offering sheet," oil royalty salesmen in Ontario must present to the prospective oil royalty buyer, The Financial Post is informed.

One important proposed step is provision of more complete information on a well's production and possibilities. In the case of wells in production for only a short period, monthly production may be required to be shown while for wells in production over a year, royalty firms may be asked to show the initial six months' production and, following that, production for the latest six months' period.

There is a strong desire on the part of Ontario authorities to maintain uniformity of practice among the various provinces but it is believed likely the offering sheet presented Ontario investors will be changed even should other provinces not follow suit.

Coniaur. Finds Ore Chances

Drilling Indicates Ore Several Places—To Be Opened in Drifting

From Our Own Correspondent

TIMMINS. — Routine exploration at Coniaurum Mines continues to meet with success and underground work is now proceeding in several directions to open up new ore indicated by diamond drilling.

With drilling indicating ore below the 5,000-ft. level in the main shaft area, the main sub-shaft is being deepened from 5,000 to 5,650 ft. with the shaft expected to reach its objective next February. New levels will then be opened up at 5,250 and 5,500 ft. with relatively short crosscuts required to reach the ore zone.

Three Zones Indicated

Diamond drilling carried out below the 5,000-ft. level ahead of underground work has indicated three parallel ore structures extending for a length of 600 ft. with widths of up to 12 ft. running mine grade or better. The ore intersections are in the favorable mass of lavas which plunge flatly to the east. They have a length of 3,000 ft. and run 400 ft. wide.

On the 4,500-ft. level, 900 ft. east of the main shaft, diamond drilling has indicated a new ore zone with intersections of $8.66 across 13.5 ft. and $6.74 over 6 ft. at $38.50 gold. A crosscut being driven to this area has a distance of 160 ft. to go. The main drift to the east at the 4,250-ft. level is also being advanced to explore for the upward continuation of this structure.

At the 3,750-ft. horizon south of the main shaft, the No. 7 vein system is being drifted on both east and west with 60 ft. of ore so far opened up running mine average grade over 6 ft.

Ore to Northeast

On the 5,000-ft. level, three diamond drill intersections indicate a new ore body with a length of 150 ft. at a point 600 ft. northeast of the shaft. A crosscut is being driven to this area.

Extensive areas to be explored have resulted in the policy of establishing levels at 250-ft. intervals. Recent results in the east part of the mine are stated to hold out considerable promise for results at depth.

In 1940, the company realized a net profit of $391,498 equal to 14.1 cents a share. Operating profit was $780,031. In the first nine months of this year, operating profit has been $532,534.

Lapa Cadillac Heads Higher

Ore Grade Rises to $8.05 Per Ton During November, Official Reports

Grade of ore milled at Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines the first 25 days of November averaged $8.05 per ton, highest in company history, President Dennison Denny informed shareholders at the annual meeting.

Bullion production for the first 24 days of the month totalled $30,000, with recovery averaging $6 per ton. Arsenic content in ore from the north zone prevented recovery from approximating the levels of mill heads.

Drill to Depth

Development of the new ore body on the first level is stated to have revealed twice the length so far opened up on the second level. First of a series of three holes is now being put down from the 540-ft. level to explore below that horizon. If results are satisfactory and continuity of ore is established to greater depths, further deep crosscuts will be put out from the main mine.

The effect of higher grade ore on mill heads is shown in the following table:

Month:	Average grade $	New ore to mill %
June	4.26	..
July	4.54	33
August	4.89	39
September	6.85	74
October	6.42	83
Nov. (25 days)	8.05	98

Danrod Survey Finds Mineralized Zone

A magnetic survey recently completed on the property of the Danrod Syndicate in the eastern Malartic area is stated to have located a mineralized zone striking in a northwest to southeast direction.

This zone, as indicated by the survey, has a potential length of 3,500 ft. and a width of from 100 to 300 ft.

Following completion of the magnetic survey, a crew is engaged in uncovering the zone at points where the overburden is not too deep. It is hoped that results of this work will justify a diamond drilling programme.

The syndicate is said to have sufficient funds on hand for all immediate requirements and for formation of a proposed 3-million share company.

C. I. O. Ready To Move Into Other Mine Camps

While the C.I.O. has so far concentrated its main organizing efforts on the Kirkland Lake camps, other camps have not been neglected, and in some cases preparations are apparently well advanced.

A C.I.O. office was recently opened in Sudbury, heart of the nickel mining industry, where there are some 12,000 miners—almost twice as many as in the Kirkland camp.

Organizers claim to have lined up a large proportion of the workers in the big Porcupine camp, with some individual mines claimed to be almost entirely unionized. After Kirkland, most activity appears to have been centred here.

For two years the C.I.O. has been exerting spasmodic pressure on workers in the Larder Lake camp, but it has not gained much headway, though much more active in recent months, partly because of proximity to Kirkland Lake.

The C.I.O. has looked over the field in northwestern Quebec but does not seem to have found it inviting. There has been slight unionization in this area by a Catholic Syndicate Union which called a strike at Sullivan Consolidated some time ago. It is not a C.I.O. affiliate.

There is a small union in the Rouyn area which has an A.F. of L. charter but it has only a small following.

C.I.O. workers have investigated the Manitoba mine situation.

Very evidently from current union activity, Porcupine is next on the list for a major drive—then one after another of the mining camps—if the Kirkland Lake move were to succeed.

Prince Edward Island Survey Looked at Oil Possibilities

To investigate oil possibilities, a seismic survey was carried out on Prince Edward Island last summer and the early part of this fall. Compilation of findings has not been completed, so no details are yet available.

Back in 1925 a well was put down 5,000 ft. on Prince Edward Island, but no commercial production was secured. It is now thought that an oil pool might be located on the island around 9,000 ft. depth and there is a possibility a new drill test may be undertaken.

Survey work in connection with oil has also been carried out on the Gaspé Peninsula and Anticosti Island recently.

Dubuisson Starts New Programme

$150,000 Provided For Exploration of Claims East of Gold Fields

Subscription of $150,000 by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. and associates will allow an extensive programme of diamond drilling at Dubuisson Goldfields, according to an announcement of J. P. Norrie, vice-president. The drilling, which is already under way, will investigate possible extension of Malartic Gold Field's ore zone.

The Dubuisson property consists of 1,300 acres adjoining Malartic Gold Fields to the east. Heavy overburden makes surface prospecting impracticable but a magnetic survey has indicated easterly extension of the productive Malartic greenstone band across the full width of the Dubuisson property with intrusive diorite and porphyry dikes similar to those at Malartic Gold Fields.

Presence of the greenstone band has been investigated by 11,960 ft. of exploratory drilling which resulted in the intersecting of one mineralized diorite dike assaying $5.50 over 8 ft.

Ore zone of Malartic Gold Fields has been traced by surface drilling to within a short distance of the Dubuisson west boundary. No drilling has yet been done on the Dubuisson Goldfields property on the immediate strike of the zone.

Delnite Mines has declared dividend of 3 cents a share payable Dec. 30 to shareholders of record Dec. 8. This brings dividends for 1941 to 6 cents a share the same as 1940.

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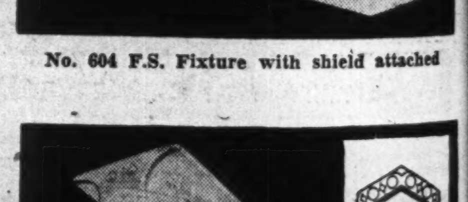

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How to Figure Values Behind Gold Stocks

Juniors and Seniors Both Found to Sell Near Twice "Formula" Figure

This article draws attention to the too often forgotten place of interest in working out "break-up" value of a gold mining stock.

Analysis of the position of a number of gold mining stocks — juniors and seniors — reveals an important change in the valuation placed on juniors since 1937. Back in those days of active stock markets, junior golds often sold at many times indicated profit in ore blocked out. Today junior golds are being valued on approximately the same basis as senior golds — at around twice the total of net current assets plus indicated profit in ore, discounted to present worth.

By R. U. MAHAFFY
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

What is a mining share worth?

This hydra-headed question seems to get as many different answers in actual practice, as there are varying types of individuals.

While it may not be practical to attempt to set a definite value or intrinsic worth on a gold stock, it is often possible to establish that "profit in ore" plus net cash assets either justifies a stock purchase or suggests some issues are more speculative than others. This is one of the modern concepts of the security analyst's function.

This article attempts to apply a present value of future profits' yardstick to see how certain Canadian gold stocks size up—and to show too, how a definite relationship exists between indicated future profits and market value of shares.

Shares of Canada's leading gold mine—Hollinger Consolidated—sold well above twice break-up value after allowing for interest in 1936, 1937 and 1941. McIntyre, on the other hand, sold somewhat below. (See Table II).

Questions to Be Answered

Is it possible to set a valuation of around twice present value on shares of many mines which have graduated to the senior golds class? How about junior golds? Where do they stand? These are questions this article will attempt to answer.

That the market price of a stock will represent anywhere from one to 10 times recoverable ore values, discounted, plus net working capital, under certain conditions, is shown every day. Table III shows that certain gold stocks sold up to as high as 15 times present value in 1937. This is probably due to the fact that the public may place a large extra valuation on the combination of speculative possibilities and capable management in certain periods.

General Factors Important

The general tenor of the market and the outlook for security prices and business in general is, of course, responsible, to a great extent, for jacking up prices and consequently raising or lowering the ratio.

Before going on to point out some other significant points revealed by a study of price-times-present-value ratios, just what is this business of present values all about?

Mining valuation is based on the fact that a mine is a wasting asset, that each ton of ore taken out depletes the raw material of the gold mining company by that amount. We are not justified in assuming that for every ton of ore mined, a new ton of ore will be opened up.

How Mines Differ

Mines differ in this respect from many other types of investment. There must usually be more than a bare profit over working costs. A portion of the annual income must be considered as a return of capital. Therefore, before the yield on a mine investment can be determined, a portion of the annual earnings must be set aside—as a bookkeeping entry—so that when the mine is worked out the original investment will have been restored.

This is looking at the question from the standpoint of the purchaser of a mining property, perhaps, but if one regards each shareholder of a gold mining company as having an equity in the property, the same principles apply.

To achieve this purpose, a formula was devised by Hoskold about 1870 which gives the present value of an annual dividend of $1 for the life of the mine that will yield, firstly, simple interest, and, secondly, provide annual sums which if invested at an arbitrary 3% compound interest will replace the original investment by the time the mine is exhausted.

Tested Many Times

It is not necessary here to understand the actuarial theory behind this formula as its soundness in mining valuation — within limits — has been tested for over half a century. Herbert Hoover in his "Principles of Mining," Finlay in "Costs of Mining," and Peele in "The Mining Engineer's Handbook" all cite this formula as being a standard one. Guy C. Riddell recently attested to its value in an article in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Hoskold's formula has been used in making up Table I which is the basis of present value calculations in this article. To use this table you merely divide the tonnage milled during the year into the ore reserve figure at the end of the year to get the number of years' mill supply. Then you take the net profit for the year, add any write-offs for development, and multiply by the factor in Table I shown for the number of years' mill supply.

Hollinger Situation

Take Hollinger for an example. Ore reserves at Dec. 31, 1940, were 7,470,643 tons of 0.339 oz. grade. During 1940 the mill handled 1,780,377 tons with a millfeed running $9.80 per ton. Net profit for 1940 was $5,795,224, including investment earnings and profit received from Young-Davidson. Working capital as at Dec. 31, 1940 amounted to $1,914,603.

Converting ore reserves to an aggregate value at $38.50 gold, the result is $97,491,891. If this is divided by the average grade of millfeed during 1940 you get 9,948,152 tons, the equivalent of approximately 6 years' supply at the rate of operations in 1940. Now multiply the net profit for 1940 by the factor for 6 years in Table I and add the working capital. If the result is then divided by the number of shares outstanding, 4,920,000, you get a present value plus net current assets per share of $5.40.

In the case of the larger gold mining companies like Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre, of course, no small return is derived from investments and from profits of subsidiaries. This is such a characteristic feature of senior gold mining companies that no attempt has been made to eliminate this type of profits from annual net profits.

Here Are Variable

It should be pointed out that there are a number of variables in these present value calculations, all of which must be weighed carefully. There is the tonnage rate. There is the stability of the ore reserves from year to year. There is the stability of grade, known costs. And overriding all these is the outlook as a whole. Will the cost of supplies go up? Will labor become scarcer? We do know that taxes are rising.

This type of calculation has particular value in the case of the senior golds where, at least, we have a number of knowns. Ore reserves maintained from year to year. More or less stability of grade. Experienced and competent management. A consistent record of earnings.

In recent years, junior golds have tended to be valued more conservatively on a recoverable value in ore plus net current asset per share basis. As shown in Table III all six stocks tabulated showed progressive increase in "break-up" value in relation to current price between 1937 and 1941.

On the basis of these figures, junior golds are now selling around the same number of times indicated net profit plus working capital per share as senior golds, in marked contrast to the 1937 situation.

McIntyre Porcupine appears to be selling out of line, and closer to "break-up" value, than many other senior golds. This may be due to the fact that the public tends to discount the value of a large security portfolio. In the case of mining holding companies, this discounting may run as high as 50%.

In weighing the intrinsic value of a stock like Kerr-Addison, it is possible that the public will put a really high value on indicated ore which can not yet be considered in the "positive" category; this value may not show up in working out "formula" values of stocks.

Where it is known that a mine's ore reserves are limited to the tonnage reported, the market price may closely approximate recoverable value in ore plus net current assets per share. This is shown by Wright Hargreaves which recently sold for only 67 cents a share above "break-up" value, allowing for interest.

In the case of marginal mines, higher taxes have the effect of cutting into "break-up" value very quickly unless cash assets form a large proportion of total recoverable values.

TABLE I.*
Present Value of an Annual Dividend of $1 at 8%, Replacing Capital by Reinvestment at 3%

Years	Value
1	.92
2	1.74
3	2.47
4	3.13
5	3.72
6	4.22
7	4.75
8	5.19
9	5.60
10	5.98
11	6.32
12	6.64

*Based on formula shown in Inwood and Kent's tables and quoted by Herbert Hoover in "Principles of Mining" and by Finlay in "Costs of Mining."

TABLE II.
Senior Golds
Ratio of Market Price to "Break-Up" Value.

	1936	1937	1941
Dome	2.95	2.81	1.76
Hollinger	3.68	2.94	2.25
McIntyre	1.66	1.56	1.12

TABLE III.
Ratio Market Price to "Break-Up" Value.

	1941	1939	1937
Cen. Pat.	1.52	2.27	8.33
Kirk. Lake	2.46	5.65	12.60
Little L. L.	1.30	3.36	6.71
Macassa	2.85	5.96	15.29
Pickle Crow	1.54	4.52	15.44
San Antonio	1.85	4.25	5.00

Mining Concentrates

Bulolo Gold Dredging is paying a dividend of $1.50 per share on Dec. 23 to shareholders of record Dec. 5.

* * *

Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 5 cents a share payable Dec. 30, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 15. Ex-dividend date is Dec. 12. A dividend of similar amount was paid on Aug. 20, 1941.

* * *

Consolidated Smelters has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share plus an extra of 75 cents a share both payable Dec. 31, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 3. This brings dividends for 1941 to $2.50 a share compared with $2.25 a share for 1940.

* * *

Duquesne Mining Co. has completed a financing agreement with David Barton whereby 300,000 shares were underwritten at 9 cents a share for a total of $27,000, payable $4,500 down and balance of $22,500 within 15 days. Options have been granted on an additional 300,000 shares at prices up to 16 cents a share.

* * *

God's Lake Gold Mines has appointed a new director, L. D. M. Baxter, Winnipeg. Mr. Baxter fills the vacancy created by death of Theodore Kipp earlier this year.

* * *

Hard Rock Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 3 cents a share payable Dec. 23, 1941. Last previous dividend was one of 5 cents a share. Decision to pay a dividend of 3 cents a share at this time results from heavy cost of development work, including deepening No. 2 shaft and opening new levels.

* * *

Hayes Cadillac Gold Mines is now continuing its programme of diamond drilling after overcoming some trouble in connection with its No. 1 hole. The first hole is located approximately in the middle of the company's property on the projected extension of the Vicour break. It will be put down to a depth of 430 ft. at an angle of 30 degrees. Work is being done under the director of J. P. Norrie.

* * *

Placer Development has declared its semi-annual dividend of 60 cents per share payable Dec. 23 to shareholders of record Dec. 5.

* * *

Relief Arlington Mines may possibly have $35,000 or one cent a share to pay out to shareholders, depending on the amount realized from sale of equipment. Dividends totalling 8 cents a share had been paid out in the last 14 months.

* * *

Slave Lake Gold Mines advises that by agreement of Nov. 27 with Federal Trading & Agency Co., 50,000 shares have been underwritten at 6 cents a share payable forthwith and an option has been granted on 250,000 shares at 6 cents as follows: 50,000 shares to Jan. 7, 1942; 50,000 shares to Feb. 7, 1942; and 150,000 shares to Mar. 7, 1942.

* * *

South American Gold & Platinum estimated consolidated net income for the first nine months of 1941 was $515,549 or 29.3 cents a share compared with $276,226 or 15.7 cents a share for the corresponding period of 1940. Earnings in each case are after depreciation, depletion, estimated U. S. and Colombian taxes and the proportion of earnings applicable to minority interests. During the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941, subsidiaries of the company produced 59,540 oz. of crude gold and 21,470 oz. of crude platinum.

* * *

Ymir Yankee Girl operating profit for year ended Aug. 31, 1941, is reported at $22,044 compared with $145,159 the preceding year. After writeoffs, taxes and other charges, there was a loss of $1,162 compared with $7,334 profit for the 1940 fiscal period. All known payable ore was extracted from the Yankee Girl mine and expectations for further profitable tonnage from the Dundee mine are stated to be not good. An option has been taken on five miles of placer ground on Ballerat Creek in the Yukon. Balance sheet as at Aug. 31, 1941, shows $132,091 cash, $49,500 of government bonds, $31,513 of concentrates on hand, and inventories of $5,112. Current liabilities were $18,574.

Paymaster Now Near Objective

From Our Own Correspondent

TIMMINS.—Sinking the new No. 5 internal shaft or winze from the 2,075-ft. level at Paymaster Consolidated Mines is now well on way to completion at over 3,700 ft. depth. Completion of sinking to the 4,075-ft. objective is expected in January when lateral exploration on 16 new levels will get underway.

A connection has already been made with the winze from the 2,575-ft. level of the No. 5 shaft workings.

Values Up At Depth

Lateral development from the new shaft-winze is expected to give extremely interesting information on ore conditions at depth. Both the No. 8 and No. 10 ore structures are of the replacement type of quartz carbonate structure occurring along lava contact zones adjacent to an intrusive mass of quartz porphyry. The vein systems lie in echelon to the northeast along the porphyry.

There has been striking improvement in lengths and grade from the 1,400 to the 2,075-ft. levels. On the latter level a total of more than 1,500 ft. of ore has been opened up averaging $10.50 per ton across an average width of 4 to 6 ft. Lateral development from the new internal shaft may be undertaken at 500-ft. intervals or at 2,575, 3,075 and 3,575-ft. levels. If grade and ore lengths continue downward like those on the 2,075-ft. level, grade of ore to the mill is expected to be influenced, increasing operating profits.

Near Apex Claims

Drifting west at the 2,575-ft. level to explore the Apex claims at depth is now approaching its objective and extensive lateral diamond drilling is to be done.

At the end of last June, ore reserves totalled 709,487 tons averaging 0.233 oz. gold per ton, or about the same grade as treated in the last two years.

Operating profits have shown little change in recent months:

1941:	Tons milled	Total recov. $	Aver. recov. $	Oper. profit $
July	17,903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	18,994	154,944	8.16	38,200
September	18,128	156,088	8.61	35,552
October	18,262	160,167	8.77	41,464

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One of the potential hazards that must be guarded against in all electrical blasting operations is entry of stray current into the blasting circuit. Every precaution should be taken, particularly if there are power lines or electrically-operated machines in the vicinity.

Stray current hazard can be avoided by taking the proper precautions. Lead wires should be well insulated and both they and the blasting cap circuit must be kept from contacting anything that might conceivably be carrying a stray current. Pipe lines, rails, steel work, ventilating duct, etc., may very likely be channels for stray current. Even the ground itself may carry it under certain conditions.

It is also recommended that lead wires be broken and short-circuited at one or more points until ready to fire the blast.

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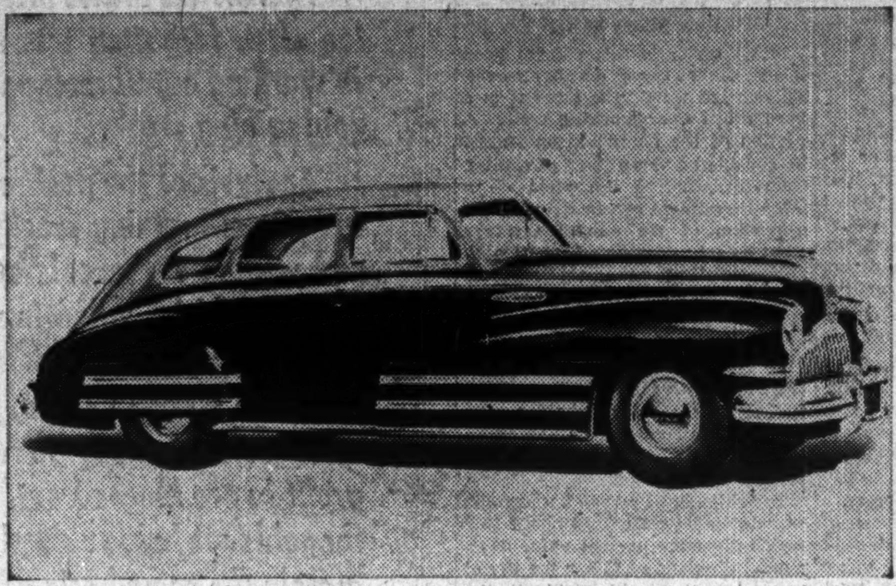
Models Like These Prototypes For War Period

On Top of All Its War Work, Auto Industry Can Offer These Handsome New Models

Over 165,000 vehicles for military use is the proud record of production by the Canadian automobile industry since the war began. Universal carriers, trucks, ambulances, military automobiles and station wagons, special chassis for airplane crash tenders, wreckers, refueling tenders, searchlight units are speeding from production lines to the forces of all the Empire.

Canada's auto maker has found his ordinary business hit harder by war regulations than most major industries. For him in 1942 the war means a cut in automobile production to 41,389 from 94,633 in 1940, and a reduction in the number of models and types to 79 from 147 in 1941, a substantial reduction in number of color and upholstery options offered.

That there are new models is due to the industry's policy of being tooled up for production many months ahead of actual offering to the public. For 1942 auto makers had to build and design well. Since models are now frozen by government decree, these are the cars which it is expected with only minor changes must carry the manufacturer's banner for some time to come.

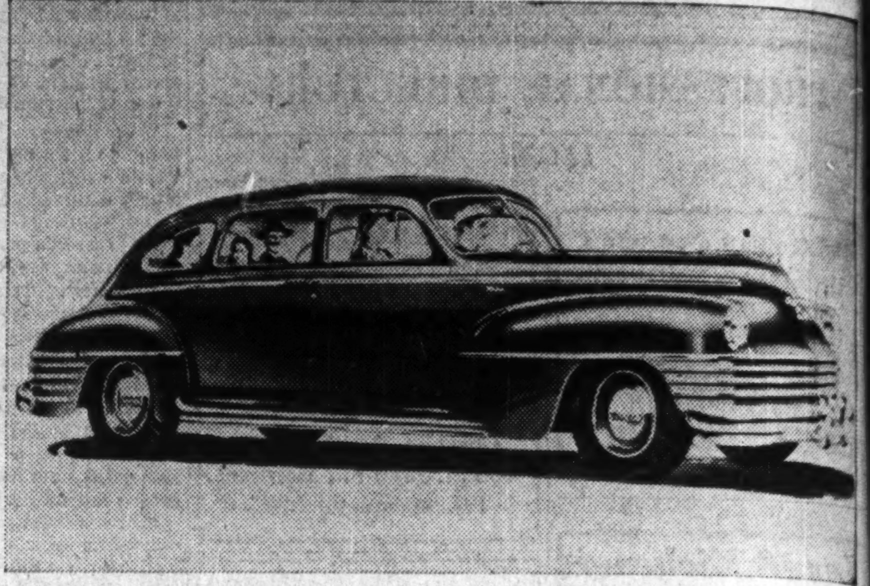


Buick

Size and strength are emphasized in the Buick body treatment with massive roll-edged bumpers and heavy front grille work. Hood has been redesigned to give a sleeker appearance. Front fenders extend from headlight to rear fender to be the industry's longest.

Mechanically, the 1942 Buick presents improvement on last year's double carbureter and a contribution to safety and driver convenience in the new Step-On parking brake.

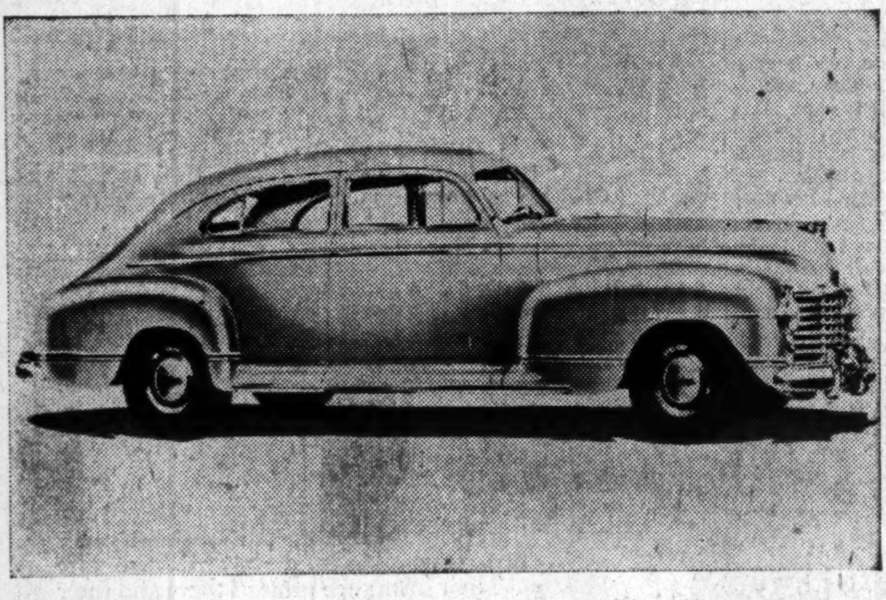
Buick has two series this year, the Special and the Century. All models are powered by valve-in-head, straight-eight engines of Fireball design.



Chrysler

Sparkling is Chyrsler's front-end design with the eye-filling grille of five long chrome bars sweeping all the way across the front and around to the cutaway at the wheels. Below the grille innovation is a new bumper, designed for greater protection.

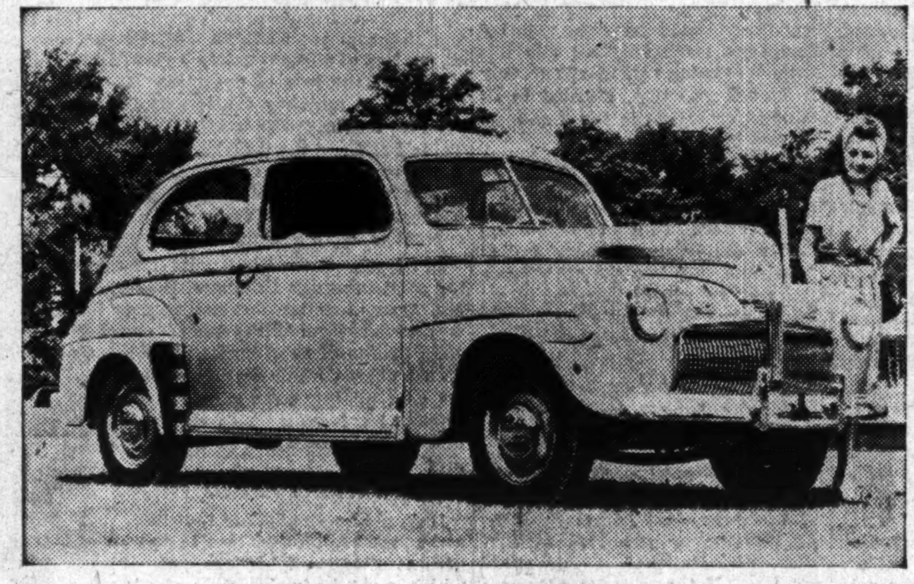
Both the Royal and Windsor models have a 121½ inch wheelbase and an impressive bumper-to-bumper length of 207¾ inches. Contributing to increased horsepower is reduction in exhaust back pressure through larger exhaust pipes and improved mufflers. To add to engine life a new type of capacity oil filter has been adopted.



Dodge

Short, compact, sturdy-looking Dodge fenders contrast with the general 1942 long style on most other makes. A square five-bar grille glitters from headlight to headlight just above the massive bumper. Chrysler engineers have stepped up the Dodge motor to 105 h.p. from 91 h.p. last year, but gasoline economy is still stressed.

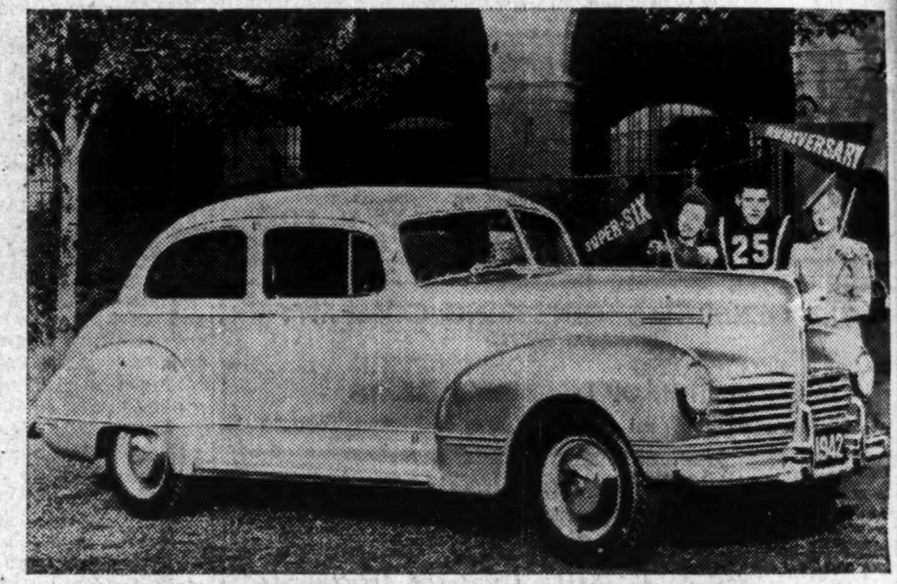
Body is lower by 1½ inches with a new frame which is stronger and more rigid. Full width running boards are concealed by flared skirtings on door bottoms. Dodge this year is being offered in three models, De Luxe, Special De Luxe and Custom.



Ford

Front end of Ford this year is different from last with a wide radiator grille and a new arrangement of headlamps and parking lights. Treatment of this feature, however, is somewhat more subdued than in some of the other lines while additional attention has been given to less visible aspects.

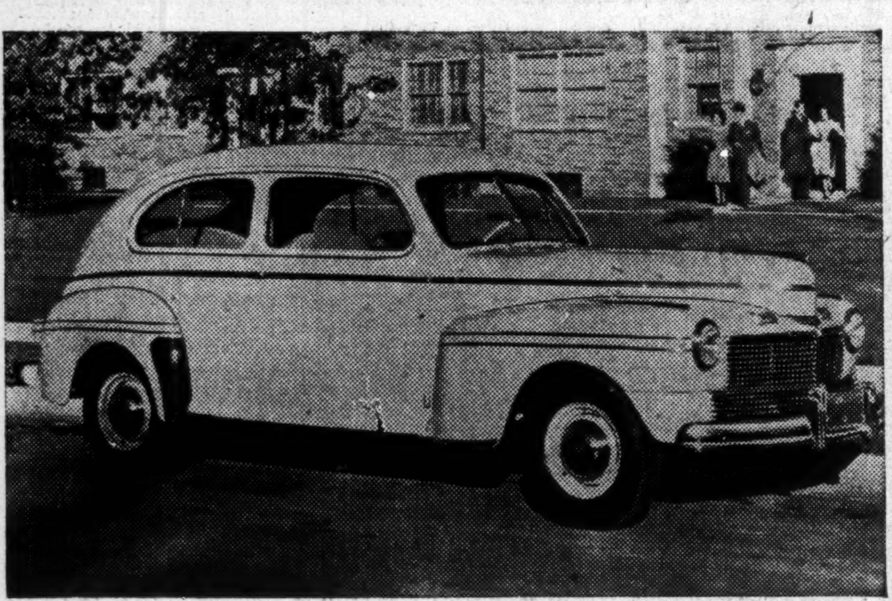
Riding qualities are improved through broadening of the lateral wheel base and lowering of bodies. Improved steering mechanism and a new track bar give better road control. Braking pressure has been changed from the usual even ratio to 60% on the front wheels and 40% on the rear.



Hudson

"Drive-Master" is the outstanding addition to the new Hudson models. Available on all models at extra cost this feature eliminates all gear shifting and clutch work, pressure on the accelerator being all that is necessary. Smooth and economical operation while retaining fast acceleration is brought by this development.

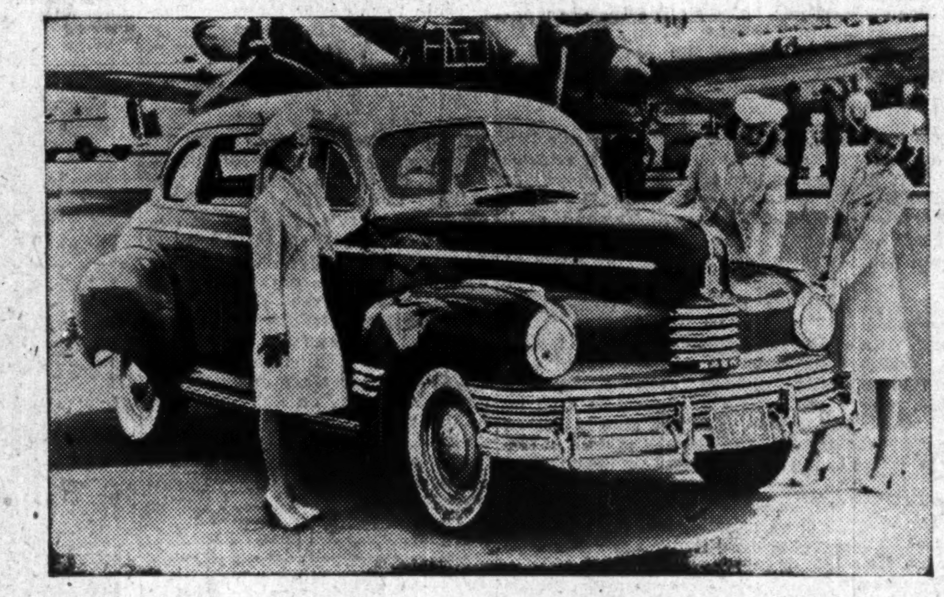
Offering a wider variety of models than most manufacturers, Hudson is selling its Six, Six De Luxe, Super-Six, Commodore Six, Commodore Eight and Commodore Custom Eight. Steadier steering features and a concealed type running board are improved safety factors.



Mercury

Several changes are incorporated in the Mercury 8 for 1942. Without sacrificing head room, overall height has been reduced 1½ inches through decreasing wheel size an inch together with changes in front axle and rear frame section.

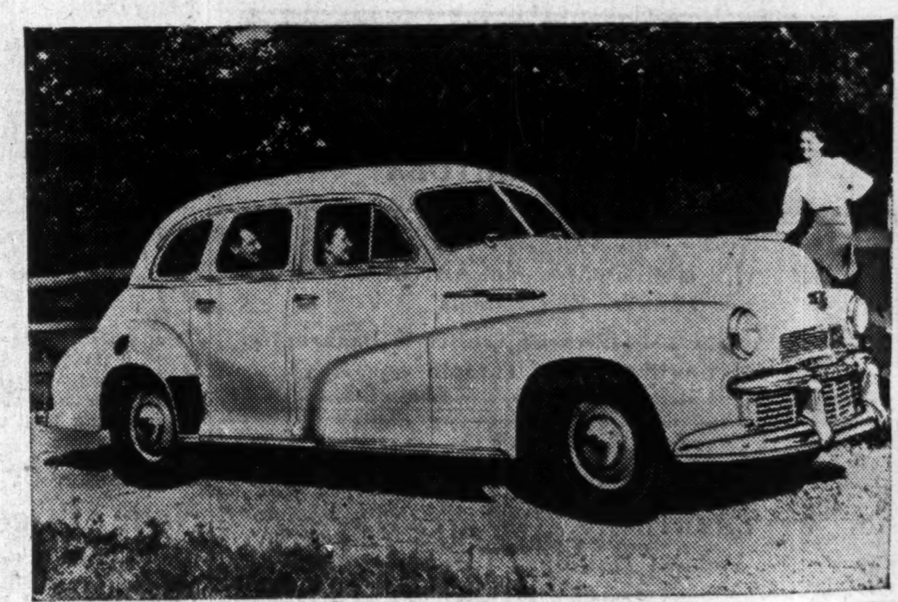
Supplementing this lowering of the centre of gravity as a stability factor are exceptionally wide wheel rims to give tires an extra grip on the road and a new "track bar" which holds the front wheels in alignment against sidewise movement. A new rubber cradle mounting for the engine and rubber bushings for spring shackles help to eliminate motor and body noises.



Nash

Nash continues in the lower-price field with its Ambassador "600" model which it classes as a big car in the small car price bracket. The makers claim 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline. In addition to the Ambassador "600," Nash also presents its higher-priced sixes and eights, three series in all, totalling 15 models.

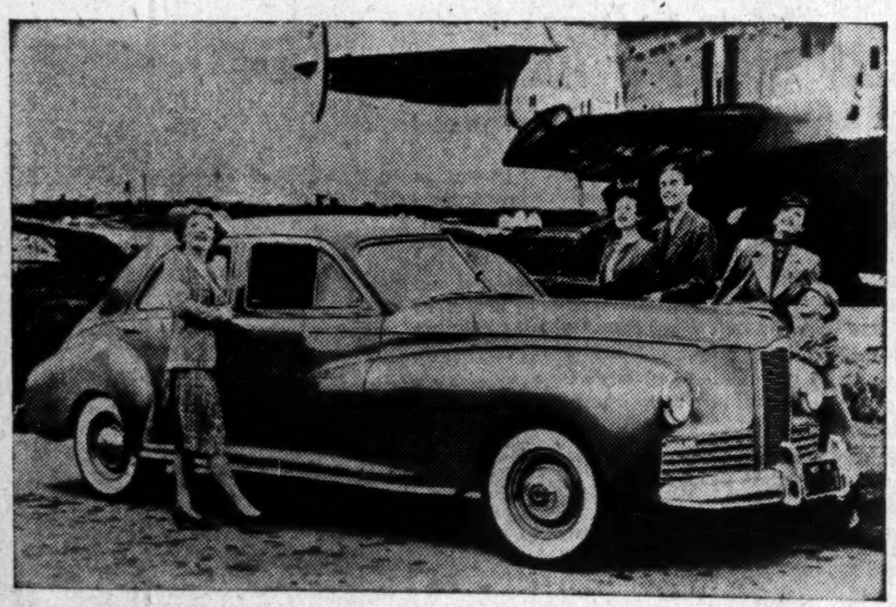
The 1942 Nash radiator grille is small, square, topping three ribbons of chrome that sweep around the front right to the end of the box-like front fenders. For smooth riding are Nash's four-wheel coil springs, two-way roller steering, a new and stronger frame construction.



Oldsmobile

Radical departure from ordinary styling is the "double-duty" bumper in the new Oldsmobile. This is really a twin bumper, one in the usual place, another a foot higher, both being joined to the car frame to make for greatly increased protection.

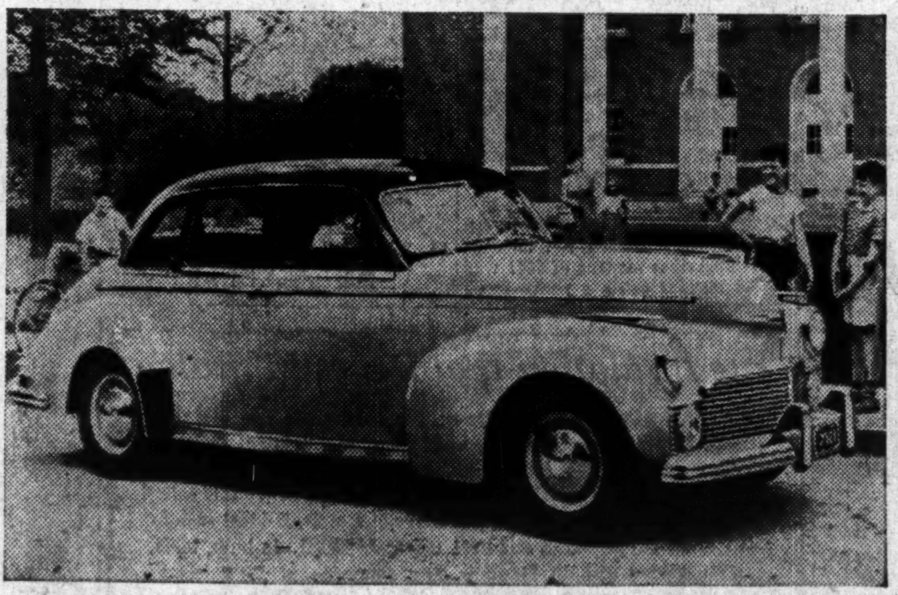
Called the "B-44" to mark the company's 44th anniversary the 1942 Oldsmobile is longer and lower with "fade-away" fenders extending midway across the doors to accentuate the smoother body lines. Helping as fuel-saver is the optional Hydro-Matic Drive feature, increase in the compression ratio and a redesigning of the combustion chambers.



Packard

Moving further away from the traditional styling of past years toward more streamlining is evident in the 1942 Packard. Now in all Packards is its much-publicized Clipper styling which features "fade-away" fenders. It is claimed this year's Packard has 26% better visibility through the wider, deeper windshield; 14% step-up in acceleration; 24% steadier "wind-steering"; 20% more quiet inside the car.

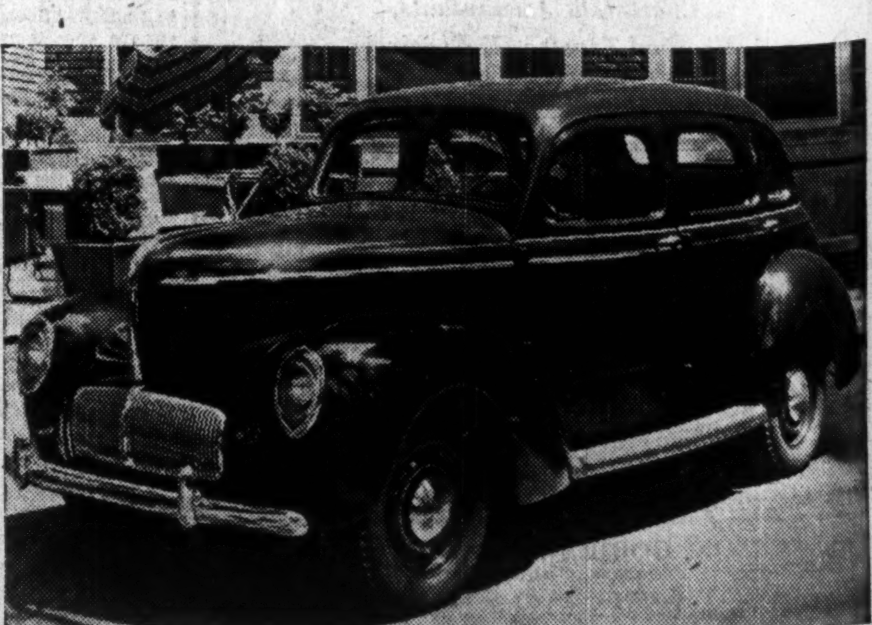
Both built on the same wheelbase the Clipper Six develops 105 h.p., the Eight 125 h.p. For both types, a fuel saving of 12% to 18% over 1941 models is claimed.



Studebaker

Extending from fender to fender, Studebaker's stainless steel grille accentuates the low, wide front end of its 1942 models. A heavy bumper with two massive central prongs protects the low-set grille. Style distinction at the front end is gained by an arrangement of headlamps, fog lamps and fender lamps in vertical groups in the fender areas; the latter two types of fog lamps being accessories.

Studebaker is again offering its two lines, Commanders and Presidents, in de luxe style, Custom and Skyway Series Cruising Sedans, Sedan-Coupes and Land Cruisers.



Willys

Up to 35 miles per gallon of gasoline is claimed for the 1942 Willys. While gasoline consumption is low the four-cylinder engine delivers 63 horsepower and a maximum speed of 80 miles per hour. Changes in the new models include the introduction of an iron alloy piston which increases piston life and releases more than three pounds of aluminum alloy from pistons alone.

Changes this year include addition of running boards, new bumpers and improvement of frontend trim. Another 29 pounds of insulating material on underside of hood, fire wall, fender skirts and floor pans reduces noise.